

ADAHOONILIGII

THE NAVAJO LANGUAGE MONTHLY

VOLUME 9, NUMBER 4

WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA

FEBRUARY 1, 1953

Tségháhoodzánídi Naabeehó Binant'a'í 'Áłah Daazlį́'go Baa Nídahast'į́dii Kwé'é Ła'

January wolyéego 'áníid ndeezidęę bini 'ashdla'góo yootkáatgo Naabeehó dine'é binant'a'í danilíinii hastóí béesh bąqah dah naaz'ání dabidii'nínigíí 'áłah náánásdlį́'. Díí k'ad kwii naaltsoos bikáa'gi baa hane'ígíí 'éí díí t'áadoo le'é baa ndahast'į́d danilíinii t'áa bighqą́dídóo naaltsoos bik'i sinil. Hastóí 'ałch'į́ dah naháaztąqgo táá'ts'áadah jį́ 'i'į́'ą. 'Áko baa ndahast'į́d danilíinii lą́'í.

Diné Bijéí Bąqah Dah Nahaz'aanii 'Azee' Bąqah 'Ádaal'į́gi

Ts'ídá bee hahoolzhiizhii 'éí Bilagáana Ła'ńléí ha'a'ahdęę' naagháá léí' ba'deet'ą. Dr.



Mr. Adolph Maloney from Tuba City, Arizona is the newly elected Vice-Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council.

Adolph Maloney, Tó Naneesdizidęę' diné nilį́go Naabeehó binant'a'í béesh bąqah dah naaz'ání 'áłah nádleełgo 'aląqį́' yá dah náńdaahígíí t'áa bikée' góne' nináábí'deeltį́. John Claw dah sidáhąq góne'.

Walsh McDermott wolyéé lá. Ajéí bąqah dah haz'ąqį́ 'i'iyisíí yinaalnish lá. 'Azee' daa yit'ée shį́' díí jéí 'ádį́h wolyéii binahaalyée dooleetii neitkaah dooleetgo béeso bee nda'doonish nilíinii neeznáadi miil bíghahgo bá sáhdii ndee-t'ąq ni'.

Nt'ée'go 'éí díí Bilagáana 'ákwii yaa ch'í-náhoní'ą. Díí 'azee' bina'anishígíí t'áa haa 'át'ęegi 'át'é ní. 'Aadóo kojį́' yit náadanidłį́ dooleetii dó' Ła' nináánálkaahgo 'át'é ní. Díí 'azee'ígíí hazhó'ó bá hasht'e' ni'ilkid silį́'go, 'índa ba'át'e' danilíinii t'áa 'ałtso nahjį́' bąqah kólyaago t'áa Ła' nihich'į́ kódoonłitgo 'át'é. Kodóo 'índa 'azee' 'áníid benínáá'deetą nilíinii bee náahidoohjeeh dooleet ní.

Naabeehó bijéí bąqah dah nahaz'aanii ńléí danízaadi, t'óodi 'azee'á daal'į́'góo 'adaha-jáhígíí dó' baa hwiinist'į́d. Hastóí lą́'í 'ádaa-níigo t'áa kwii nihikéyah bikáa'gi 'azee'ál'į́ nihá hólqogo yá'át'éeł daaní.

Naat'aanii T'ááłá'í ha'nínigíí 'aní "Ha'a-t'íhii da ts'ídá kót'éhégíí daniidzin dadii'níish, t'áa shóozt'e'ígíí yee' biká choda'iil'į́. Háálá nihidine'é Ła' t'áa 'i'iyisíí yéego bąqah dah nahaz'ąqgo 'át'é. Tsį́'įtgo 'azee' bąqah 'ádoonłit-jį́ t'éiyá bá baa ntsáhákees, doodago 'éí Ła' t'áadoo 'azee' bąqah 'ádaalyaaí háájį́ shį́' daaz-łį́' dooleet."

Dr. McDermott wolyé ha'nínigíí 'anáádí'nii-go 'éí díí k'ad ńléí t'óo'di 'azee'ádaal'į́ ha'nínigíí 'éí díí 'azee' 'áníid bée'deetą nilíinii doo bee nda'anish da ní. Yéego 'ájit'ęego 'éiyá hach'į́ báhána díí 'azee'ígíí. Díí ńléí t'óo'góo nihidine'é Ła' 'adahájáh dadohnínigíí éí doo ts'ídá hózhq bąqah dah nahaz'aanii t'éiyá 'ákqó bida'iilníh ní.

(Continued on page 2)

Library
Arizona State Museum

(Continued from page 1)

'Atchíní bijéí bąqđ dah nahaz'ánigíí daa-
ts'í 'atdó' nłéí t'óó'góó ch'ídahat'éesh níigo
Sam Ahkeah na'idééłkid. 'Ákwii Tségháho-
dzánídóó 'Azee'ít'íní Dr. Byers wolyéhígíí ná-
t'áq' hanáádzíí, Díí 'atchíní nłéí t'óó'góó
'azee'ál'íííí 'adahat'éshígíí doo ts'ídá bee na-
hosiil'ąq da ndi ła' t'áá 'ákóq' 'abída'diisdzil.
Dabighandóó t'áá bąqđ níhánigí t'áá haz'ąqgo
'áko 'éí t'áá 'aaníí t'áá 'ákwii yah 'adahakááh,
níigo yee haadzíí'.

Béesh Sinil hoolyéegi Wáashindoon be'azee-
'ál'ínigíí dó' baa yádáátí'. Naat'áanii 'áníigo
díí 'azee'ál'íí haz'ąqjıí doo t'áá 'át'é béeso t'áá
łáhągi bá sinil da. T'áá ha'át'éegi da dadi-
niihgo yik'ee' 'azéé'ál'íí góne' naazhjé'ígíí bee
bi'oonishii béeso t'áá sahdi bá hólq. Bijéí bąqđ
dah nahaz'áanii dó' t'áá sahdii. 'Áko díí Béesh
sinil hoolyéegi 'éí 'azee' bąqđ 'ádaal'íinii 'ash-
dladiin bihóoghah. 'Áko ndi k'ad béeso t'áá
'íiyisíí t'áá 'ayáhągo bá sinilígíí bąqgo 'azee'
bąqđ 'ádaal'íinii t'áá tádiin dóó bi'ąq 'ashdla'
t'áá 'ákódigo bihonee'ą. 'Áko tsásk'eh 'ash-
dla'áadah t'áá bini' sinil nahalin ndi 'éí 'at-
chíní bijéí bąqđ dah nahaz'áanii yikáá' ná-
neezhjéé'. Háalá 'éí 'áájıí béeso t'áá sahdii
ła' bá nináánideeh. 'Ákót'éego naaki 'ahqđđ
'oonish nahalingo 'át'é Béesh Sinil hoolyéedi,
níigo nayósta' Naat'áanii.

Diné Bił Dah Nahaz'ąqgóó:

Hastóí béesh bąqđ dah naaz'áni danilíinii
nłéí bił dah nahaz'ąqgóó bidine'é bini' bida-
diit'i' danilíinii dó' yaa ch'ídahwiiz'ą. 'Áko 'éí
díí béeso deenást'aa' bik'é 'ada'ii'níłígíí baa
hwiinist'ıí; nłéí 'e'e'ahjigo diné bikéyah yaa
nihoneel'ánidi Béesh Haagéed hoolyé, 'áadi
'ólta' nihá 'áhodoolníł daaníí lá diné 'áadi;
Tó Naneesdizıí hoolyéegi 'éí siláoo t'áá díkwii
da nihá sinilgo yá'át'ééh daaníigo dayókeed
lá; Naatsis'áánjıí tó t'áá hazhó'ó bídin daniidłı
daaníí lá; 'ında 'ólta' dó' t'áá hótąago nihá
'áhodoolníł dóó 'azee'ál'íí t'áá 'átts'ıísigo nihá
bąqđ dah si'ąqgo daniidzin daaníí lá; kéyah
dó' łahgo baa saad hólq lá 'áájıí; Shąq' Tóhó
hoolyéegi dó' 'ólta' hótąago daniidzin daaníí
lá; dibé binaaltsoos ha'nínigíí dó' ła' t'áá yé-
go bida'diit'ąago 'át'éé lá; kin bií' dahoogha-
nígíí dó' ła' dayókeed lá Tó Naneesdizıdóó;
'ında t'áá 'éí nahós'a'gi dó', tsé kq' hoolyéegi
bií' 'átah' ná'ádleehé 'aktso nihá hadidooníł
daaníí lá diné; Na'ní'á hoolyéegi dó' tó baa
hwiinıt'ıí lá; Tó diłhił naaghąagi dó' yaa ndaa-
t'ıí ła'; 'ında nłéí diné 'átah' ndaadleehgóó dó'
siláoo t'áá nihaa nıdaakahgo yá'át'ééh daaníí
lá diné; 'ólta' bił dahonít'i'jı dó' baa yádáátıí;

'Azee'ál'íí bił haz'ąqjı dó'; 'ında hastóí, sáanii
da t'áá yéego hadaastihii biká 'aná'álwo'gi dó'
baa yádáátıí; 'aadóó 'ında Naabeehó dine'é
binahat'a' 'íiyisíí bá silá nilíinii dó' yaa ndaa-
t'ıí; Tsinaabqqs Habitiin hoolyéegi dó' 'ólta' ła'
dayókeed lá; dí'ígíí wolyéego hahoodzoóígíí
biyi' dó' 'azee'ál'íí dayókeed lá; Dziłjıiin bi-
ghąq'jı dó' 'atiin nihá hasht'e dahodoolníł
daaníigo dayókeed lá; Be'ek'id Baa 'Ahoodzá-
ní hoolyéegi dó' 'ólta' hótąago dayókeed lá,
'azee'ál'íí ła' t'áá bąqđ dah si'ąqgo; Tsiizıii
hoolyéegi dó' t'áá 'ákót'éego da yókeed lá; dóó
siláoo dó' ła' nihá sinilgo yá'át'ééh daaníí lá
'atdó' 'áájıí.

'Aląqjı' dah sidáii yikéé' góne náánásdzıinii:

Diné ła' John Claw wolyéego Sam Ahkeah
t'áá yikéé' góne' dah sidáá nt'éé'. 'Éí nahjı'
hanáádząago 'ákwii diné ła' ninádooltééł ho-
doo'niid. 'Ashdladi miil dóó bi'ąq tseebıidi
neeznádiin nááyıłbiłh lá nłéí naakits'áadah
náhidizıidjı, 'éí díí 'akéé' góne' sizı ha'nínigíí.
Dóó t'áá Tségháhoodzánigí 'atah haghan doo-
leeł, 'ákót'éego bee haz'ąq lá. 'Áádóó binaa-
nish niljı dooleetıi dó' nabik'ı yáztı'.

'Akéé' góne' dah sidáa dooleetıi biniyé
hastóí 'ashdla' yilt'éego dabi'dééji'. 'Áko ndi
táá 'éí 'íiyisíí 'atłh'ı' nininıdee' siljı. Adolph
Maloney dóó Frank Bradley t'áá 'atłh'ishjı
naadiin naaki bá nidıijéé'. James Becenti 'éí
tseebıits'áadah bá nidıijéé'. 'Éí 'ákódzaa dóó
díí hastóí t'áá 'atłh'ishjı naadiin naaki bá
nídıijéé' 'atłh'ı' nináána'nilgo 'ında Adolph
Maloney wolyé ha'nínigíí honeesná.

'Ákwii Frank Bradley ba'deet'ąago haadzıí'.
'Éí díí kojı hastóí Naabeehó yinant'a'ı danilíi-
nii yá'át'ééhgo bidine'é yá deiłnıish níigo yá
haadzıí'. 'Áádóó shaa honeeznáa ndi 'éí bini'
'ákódaat'é ní. Kojı nihidine'é náąsgóó bá
'ada'díniildıingo bá dayıniilnıshígıí éí bichą-
hwiıdeeni' ní.

Siláoo Bił Haz'ąqjı:

Siláoo binant'a'ı Lorenzo Shirley wolyé ha'-
nínigíí dó' nahasne'. Siláoo tádiin t'áá 'ákód-
go nihee hólq, 'áko 'éí díí naanish danilíinii
doo yıdaneel'ąq da, 'azhą łahda t'ée'go dóó
jıigo da t'áá 'ahéedahalnıish ndi, jó níí lá.
'Áádóó 'ında díí tó diłhił wolyéii 'éí ts'ídá bi-
niinaa doo hats'ıid da ní díí Naabeehó biho-
dzo bikáa'gi. T'áá 'éí ła' ndahastseed dóó t'áá
'éí biniinaa ła' nda'ahidzistseed. Díí 'ákóda-
dziidzaii t'áá 'ájıt'égo tsosts'idts'áadah jilt'é
'ákódadziidzaa t'áá 'ániidı dóó wóshdégé' ní.
'Índa diné yá'át'ééh ntsékees nilíinii siláoo doo

(Continued on page 3)

ADAHOONILIGII

Published on the first of each month at the United States Indian School. Phoenix, Arizona.

Address all letters to the Editor, 'ADAHOONILIGII. Education Office, Window Rock Area Office, Window Rock, Arizona.

Subscription rate: \$0.50 per year. Make all checks and money orders payable to The Treasurer of the United States. PIHS-2-1-53-2M

Leon Wall, Editor
William Morgan, Translator

(Continued from page 2)

t'áá 'áhoodzaagóó yá yátti' da dóó t'áá ha'á-t'éego da siláoo yíká 'adoolwołgo haz'q ní.

Mr. Littel, Naabeehó yá Gha'diit'aahii nilínígíí 'ánígo díí siláoo bee bich'í' 'anídahaz-t'i'ii kwii baa hane'ígíí ts'ídá t'áá 'aaníí 'ádaa-t'éii 'át'é ní. 'Áko naaltsoos bee 'áda nihodii-t'aahígíí 'a' niiltsoozgo 'át'é ní. Díí naaltsoosígíí 'ánígo 'áníhwii'aahii binant'a'í 'a' bá dah sidáa dooleet ní. 'Índa naaltsoos 'íí'íni bidziilgo naaltsoos 'íí'íinii dó' 'a' hólqo dooleet ní. 'Éi 'índa Diné bináhásdzo bikáa'gi diné baa ndahat'íinii t'áá 'altso nizhónigo naaltsoos yee yisnil dooleet ní. F. B. I. deiłnínígíí 'a' 'áda ndasootłjigo daats'í 'ałdó' yá'át'éeh dooleet hałní. 'Ákódaałago 'éi Lorenzo Shirley nihá yíká 'anáłwo'go nizhónigo siláoo hasht'e' yisnil dooleet ní.

'Áádóó 'índa hastóí 'áníhwii'aahii dajíłíinii t'áá hó naaltsoos baa 'ádahojilyágo yá'át'ééh ní Mr. Littel. Diné béeso 'ák'é 'ninádayii'níłígíí t'áá 'át'é nizhóni naaltsoos bee ndzisnil dooleet. 'Ákót'éego 'éi ts'ídá yá'át'ééh ní.

'Ákwii Mrs. Anna Wauneka, 'asdzání 'atah béesh bąqah dah si'ání nilínígíí na'ídeéłkid. Hastóí 'áníhwii'aahii danilínígíí shq' díkwíí bich'í' ndahalyé nígo na'ídeéłkid. Naaki damígo ná'ádleełgo neeznádiin dóó bi'ąq tádiin dóó bi'ąq hastąq bich'í' ndahalyé ní Lorenzo Shirley.

'Ánihwii'aahii Ła' Nahjį' Hanáádzá:

Luther Sells, naghái Naat'áanii Nééz hool-yéedéę'go 'áníhwii'aahii niljįí nt'é'ígíí 'ats'áa deeshdą́ł nígo yee naaltsoos 'ayí'ah. 'Áko 'éi bee lą 'azłjį'. 'T'áa hahí 'a' 'ninádooltéeł, 'áko ndi díí hastóí k'ad 'áníhwii'aahii danilínígíí t'áá 'éi 'a' Naat'áanii Néezdi nádaah

dooleet 'aa dahwiinít'jįjį' 'anáłzhishgo hoodo'niid.

'Aa Dahwiinít'jįjį:

Naaltsoos bee 'áda nihodiit'aahii nilínígíí 'a' hastóí bich'í' niiltsoos lągo 'éi díí Mr. Littel wolyé ha'nínígíí hazhó'ó yee hoł nahasne'. Chief Judge wolyéego 'aląqjį' dah sidáa dooleetii hólqo ní. Binaanish niljį dooleetii 'éi kót'éego bá 'áłkéé' sinil lá ní: kót'óolyéeni, 'áníhwii'aahii nilínígíí ni kwii naaltsoos siłtsoozígíí baa ndíłt'jįgo nígo ył sinilígíí yiteidi'a' dooleet lą; 'índa 'aanídahat'íinii binaaltsoos dó' ts'ídá nizhónigo hasht'e dajósingo 'éi yee hak'idéez'jį dooleet lą 'áníhwii'aahii náada-jíłłíinii; 'aadóó 'índa nłéi t'áa naakits'áadah ninádizi' bik'eh béesh yá 'aląqjį' dah sidahígíí dóó Naat'áanii t'ááłá'í ha'nínígíí yich'í' naaltsoos 'anáyii'níł dooleet. 'Éi binda'azhnish danilíinii, béeso diné 'ák'é 'ninádayii'níłígíí da t'áa 'altso bee naaltsoos yah 'anijii'níł dooleet lą.

Díí naaltsoos bee 'áda nihodiit'aahii ha'nínígíí 'ánígo dó' díí nılááh 'aadahwiinít'jįjį béeso bá ndanideeh danilíinii díí Naabeehójí bá 'oonishii naaltsoos yindaalnishígíí t'áá 'atah honaaniish 'ádajósini dooleet ní lą; 'índa naaltsoos 'íí'íni bidziilgo naaltsoos 'íí'íinii dó Chief Judge bá nishódajilyooł't'eeh dooleet; 'índa hastóí 'áníhwii'aahii danilíinii binaanishígíí doo 'ákót'éé dago 'ałdó t'áa nahjį' hááb'ídił dooleet, jó kót'éé lą 'akon. 'Áko 'éi naaltsoos 'ákót'éego saad bik'í yisdzohgo hastóí yee lą da'astjį.

'Azhą 'ákót'éego hastóí díkwíí shjį 'áłkéé' dah naazdá nahalingo Law and Order jí yideiłniish ndi Tségháhoodzáńídóó Naat'áanii T'ááłá'í ha'nínígíí t'áa bee bíhólníh hodoo'niid. T'áa nılááh Naabeehó bíbéeso nanideeh-déę' hach'í' ni'iiyéego siláoo 'atah jįłjį ndi díí Naat'áanii T'ááłá'í ha'nínígíí t'áa bá nijłnish. Wáashindoon bits'ąqđéę' hach'í' 'azłáago siláoo jįłjį ndi t'áa 'ákót'é, hodoo'niid.

T'áa Naabeehó ye'agha'diit'aahii nááníłlínígíí, Mr. Charles M. Tansey wolyéhígíí dó' naaltsoos bee 'áda nihodiit'aah nilíinii 'a' náayiyíłta'. Díí naaltsoosígíí 'ánígo 'éi Tribal Appellate Court wolyéhígíí hólqo dooleet ní. 'Éi t'éiyá díí 'aa dahwiinít'ínígíí t'ah wódahgo 'aa hwiinít'jį haz'áanii 'óolyé. 'Áko nłéi ha'á-t'éegi da haa hwiiníst'jįdgo t'áa yah 'anínáadeesht'ih dzinizingo bił yah 'anáhat'éełhii 'óolyé. 'Áájí yá judges danilíinii dó' t'áa hótsoago bíhólníh dooleet ní. 'Áko 'ákwii Frank Bradley haadzjį'go háí Naabeehó díí bee nahaz'ą da-

(Continued on page 4)



This is the new arrangement of the Navajo Tribal Council Hall.

Naabeehó Binant'a'i 'álah nádleehé góne' yáda'at'idóó k'ad kót'éego 'anáahoolyaa.

(Continued from page 3)

niłíinii bik'ehgo ndahwiit'aghii bił bééhózin shjį́ 'ákwii dah sidáa dooleet ní. 'Ákwii nabik'i yánáánáztı́go Naat'áanii T'ááłá'i dóó Gha'diit'aahii Tségháhoodzánígi sidáhígíí dóó t'áá Naabeehó yá 'agha'diit'aahii niłíinii łá' 'óól-tą́go 'éi sinil dooleet hodoo'niid.

Constitution Wolyéhígíí:

Tribal Constitution wolyéego binahjį́ nhat'á ndaat'i' dooleetii naaltsoos bikáá' sinilgo hataadaas'nii' dóó Mr. Littel wolyéhígíí yee hoł nahasne'. Díí 'ániid hadilyaaí 'át'é. Dóó k'ad naanish deiit'éhígíí t'áá bik'ehgo naat'i'ii 'át'é ní. T'ahdę́ę' łah Wheeler-Howard Act wolyéego nihich'į́ háát'i'go kwii 'ałná 'asdzo dóó łá'názbąs dadóhnı́igo baa nisoohkai ni'. Díí doo t'áá 'éi yit'ihii 'át'ée da, níigo yaa nahasne'.

Díí naaltsoosígíí 'altso yéelta' dóó t'áá yéego nabik'i yáztı́. 'Áko kót'éego bee hada'iis-dzı́ı́: (1) constitution ha'nı́igo nihich'į́ yéelta'ígíí t'áá nanit'ago 'át'ée lá bik'i di'dootjı́ł haz'ą́gi hodoo'niid; (2) 'éidı́ígíí bą́go hastóı́ łá' ńléi bidine'é yitahgóó yiniyé tádikáahgo

yaa ndahodoolnih hodoo'niid; (3) naaltsoos bikáá' sinilgo bee diné bił nadahane' dooleet hodoo'niid.

Mr. Harper 'ání díí k'ad constitution ha'nı́igo Diné bich'į́ niiltsoozígíí ts'ídá hazhó'ó yik'i dadiitą́go lá 'ında ts'ídá 'ayóı́ 'ádayó'ńı́go, díłzin nahalingo yą́h tsídadookos ni Diné ní. Jó díí constitution wolyéhígíí ts'ídá bee 'adziil 'ániłtsogi yaa halne' dóó bee 'ihółníłh 'ániłtsogi, dóó naanish danilíinii, 'ında bik'ehgo 'áda'ool'į́łı́ da yaa halne'ii 'át'é ní. 'Índa naanish 'at'ą́ bił dah nahaz'ą́góó, 'at'ą́ 'át'éego bee 'ídahółníłhii yaa halne' ní.

Díí constitution wolyéego hadilyaa yígíí Kéyah Binant'a'i ha'nı́inii t'ahdoo biyaa niiltsoos da. Kodi 'áłtsé baa ńdasóohł'į́dgo 'ında 'áadi bił yah 'adoonah ní Mr. Littel. Yee lá 'asłjı́go 'áádę́ę' nihaa nínáádoonah dóó 'ında biniyé ni'diijeehígíí baa ndookah. Diné bił yá'ánáadaat'éehego, t'áá 'atł'ishjı́ bee lá 'azłjı́ niłjı́ dooleet. 'Áádóó 'ında beehaz'áanii 'ilíinii niłjı́go nihá siláa dooleet, ní.

Baa ńdahast'į́d danilíinii kodóó lą́ı́ 'atłkéé'

(Continued on page 5)



Judge Hardy's family with some of their prize Rambouillet sheep. Judge Hardy lives at Crystal, New Mexico.

Tó Nilt's'íli hoolyéédóó hastiin Judge Hardy ha'nínígíí bilj'í lá kwjii dibé yázhí naaltsoos yik'i naazínígíí. Ts'ídá 'agháadi 'óó'níinii 'ádaat'éé lá.

(Continued from page 4)

naánás'nil. 'Áko 'éi t'áá 'át'é t'áá tahj'í 'altso naaltsoos bikáá' 'ádoolníígíí doo bohónéedzqá da. 'Áádóó dííshj'í k'ad íláahdi hastóí t'ahdii 'at'ch'í' dah naháaztá. Kodóó baa nínáada hast'íid danilínii t'áá naaltsoos nihá bikáá' ndoo'niłgo 'át'é. 'Áłtsé hada'íinółní, kwá'ásiní.

THE NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL BUSINESS

Tuberculosis Study:

The January session of the Navajo Tribal Council began with a brief talk by Dr. Walsh McDermott. Dr. McDermott heads the New York Hospital-Cornell team studying the new tuberculosis drugs. The Council gave \$10,000 to this team to help in this work.

Dr. McDermott said that the results of these new drugs so far are very good. Other new drugs are being made. He said these would be brought to the reservation as soon as they are proved safe. This would give Navajos up-to-date treatment for tuberculosis.

There was a discussion of the current practice of placing Navajos in sanatoria off the reservation. Many councilmen wanted hospitals built on the reservation.

Mr. Harper said, "It is not a question of what we want, but what we can get." He also said, "Some people are very sick right now. If they do not get treatment now, they will not need it later."

Dr. McDermott said that the new drugs are not usually being given to patients in the off reservation sana-

toria. He said when a patient goes to off-reservation sanatoria he is not usually sick enough for drug treatment.

Mr. Ahkeah asked if children were being sent to off-reservation sanatoria. Dr. Byers said that some children are sent. However, it was not the policy to send children away. He said whenever possible children are kept nearer home.

The question of tubercular patients at Winslow General Hospital was raised. Mr. Harper stated that money for only 35 general patients was received. This left 15 beds vacant in the hospital because of lack of funds for general patients. Special money was available for tubercular patients. Therefore, these 15 beds were being used for tubercular children.

Local Needs:

One councilman from each district spoke on the problems or needs of his area. The following items were mentioned: cost of the ram program; need for a school at Copper Mine; need for more police protection at Tuba City; scarcity of water at Navajo Mountain; concern over the claim of Ute Indians to the Paiute Strip; larger school and medical clinic at Navajo Mountain; need for larger school at Shonto; concern over getting livestock permits "unfrozen;" more housing at Tuba City; need to complete chapter house at Coal Mine; water rights in connection with spring near Cameron; control of liquor; lack of police protection at gatherings; general education; medical care; aid for the aged; need for tribal constitution; need for a school to serve the Gap area;

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

need for medical services in District 4; need for roads on Black Mesa; need for a larger school and medical services at Pinon; need for a larger school and medical facilities at Leupp, and need of police protection at Leupp.

Election of Vice-Chairman

It was suggested that the Council consider filling the vacancy of Vice-Chairman. This position was left vacant by the resignation of John Claw. It was decided that the salary of the Vice-Chairman should be \$5,800 per year. He would live at Window Rock. Also various duties of the office were discussed.

Five candidates were nominated. However, two were dropped for lack of a second. In the voting between the three remaining, Adolph Moloney received 22, Frank Bradley 22 and James Becenti 18. The highest two were then voted on. Mr. Adolph Maloney received the greater number of votes.

Mr. Frank Bradley then spoke of the program and achievement of the Tribal Council. He said he was a good loser and that he fully supported the work of the Tribal governing bodies. He further stated that the governing bodies were all working for the future of the tribe.

Police Department:

Mr. Lorenzo Shirley was questioned in regard to problems in law enforcement. Mr. Shirley pointed out that the 30 policemen worked 24 hours a day. However, they were unable to attend to all the complaints which were entered. These 30 policemen must cover 25,000 square miles. Mr. Shirley said he would be glad to send a man to every complaint if he had enough men. He stressed the fact that liquor traffic was the reason for most trouble on the reservation. He said that 17 Navajos had recently died. Most of these deaths were caused from liquor. Mr. Shirley said that every Navajo as a citizen should help with law enforcement.

Mr. Littell, Tribal Attorney, discussed the legal side of the police problems. He said that a resolution had been prepared that would help with this problem. This resolution provided for a presiding judge over all other judges. The resolution also provided for a competent clerk-secretary to maintain reservation wide records, files, etc. Mr. Littell also said that the Tribe might wish to hire a special officer from the F. B. I. This officer would help in the work of organizing the police force. He would also help Mr. Shirley.

Mr. Littell stated that the judges should do the book-keeping for tribal law enforcement. They should keep receipts, fines and disbursements as related to tribal police and courts.

Mrs. Anna Wauneka asked about the pay of tribal judges. Mr. Shirley stated that they received \$136 plus mileage every two weeks.

Judge Resigns:

Judge Luther Sells of Shiprock presented his resignation to the Council. The resignation was accepted. Another judge will hold court at Shiprock until a new judge is appointed.

Tribal Courts:

Mr. Littell explained the resolution to organize tribal courts. The resolution would set up the office of the Chief Judge. His duties would be: to assign cases to other judges; set up and supervise a system of records for each court; and provide an annual report to the Tribal Chairman and Area Director. This annual report would give:

number of cases filed; report of fines; and court costs collected.

The resolution also provided that: the Tribal business office would be responsible for financial matters related to courts; a competent clerk-secretary be hired to assist the Chief Judge; and that an inefficient judge be removed from office. This resolution was adopted by the Council.

It was pointed out that according to law the Area Director was still responsible for law and order. The police, whether paid by the Tribe or government, are still under the Area Director.

A resolution for organizing a Tribal Appellate Court was read by Associate Tribal Attorney, Charles M. Tansy. This resolution provided that appellate judges should have supervision over Tribal courts and judges. Councilman Frank Bradley spoke for the resolution. However, he pointed out that there are no Navajos with necessary legal training for these positions. After discussion the Area Director, Area Counsel and one Tribal Attorney was chosen to act at this court.

Tribal Constitution:

Mr. Littell explained the proposed Tribal Constitution. He pointed out that this constitution is new. He said that it contained in an orderly way the things that are already being done. It was pointed out that it is **not** the constitution voted down in the Wheeler-Howard Act.

There was much discussion. Several points were brought out; as, (1) the constitution was hard to understand; (2) a team should be sent over the reservation to explain it; (3) material should be given out to help in explaining it to the people.

Mr. Harper pointed out that the constitution will only be a sacred document when the people understand it. He also explained that the constitution tells the power, duties, procedures, etc. for the Tribe. The constitution also points out the duties of each department.

Mr. Littell said that the constitution should be sent to the Secretary of the Interior for approval. If the Secretary approves it, then the Navajo Tribe can vote to see whether they will adopt it. If both the Secretary and the Navajos approve it, then it will become the Navajo Tribal Constitution.

The Council proceedings will be continued in the next issue of Adahoniligi.

Siláoodéé' Daho'dókeedígíí

Bee ha'á nilíinii bik'ehgo tsítkéí siláooogóo bida'iilníh nilínígíí siláoo binant'a'í General Hershey wolyéii bee bíhólníh. 'Áko 'éí 'ánigo tsítkéí tseebííts'áadah béédááhahii siláooogóo 'anádahakáah dooleet shq'shin t'áa díí yiha-hígíí biyi' níí lá. 'Éí shíí baa dahwiinít'í.

Náhást'éí ts'áadah béédááhahii dó' díí daqgo dabidí'dóokił shq'shin níí lá 'atdó'. 'Éidígíí naaltsoos baa dahajeehgo táá' daats'í nidi-dooził daaníí lá. 'Éí 1953 biyi' 'alqají' táá' nídízidígíí 'áatdeítní.

DRAFT TO TAKE 18 YEAR OLDS

General Hershey, National Selective Service Director, said that 18-year-olds would be drafted within a year.

He also stated that 19-year-olds would probably be called soon. They will probably report during the first three months of 1953.



Lee Andy and John Joe reading a sample ballot. They are students of the Special Navajo Program at Albuquerque Indian School.

Naaltsoos 'adaha'nííł baa niná'áldahgo naaltsoos hataa nídaa'nihígíí kwii ła' jinił'íggo bikáá'.

Naaltsoos Há Hadilyaa Dóo Naaltsoos 'Atah 'Ahi'nííł Bee Há Hoo'a'

Lee Andy dóo John Joe joolyé 'ashiiké Be'eldíila Sinildi 'atah 'ajółta' nt'ée'go. Be'eldíila Sinildi County Court House góo nijizh- 'áazhgo naaltsoos 'adaha'nííł'ígíí 'atah bee nihá haz'áq dooleet jiniigo bee 'ádaa hojoolne'. 'Éi 'aak'eedáq' naaltsoos 'adaha'nííł t'ah bich'i' hoolzhish yéedáq' 'ákódzaa. 'Aadi yah 'ajii- 'áazhgo shíł ts'ídá t'áa 'ádaat'éegi nahódéekid. Naaltsoos hach'i' haag'íggo ts'ídá háádóo naah'aash hodoo'niid. Kodóo ląq jidiiniid. Háadi 'éi 'íiyisíł nihikéyah, hádąq' nihí'dizh- chį, k'ad díkwíł nihináahai ha'níigo nahódéekid. 'Hatsii', 'índa hanáq' da bínahódéekid. Daa nółtso dóo daa nółdąs ho'doo'niid. Díí t'áa 'ałtso bee 'ádaa hojoolne' dóo Independent wolyéhígíí bee naaltsoos dah yiiltsoos dooleet jidiiniid. 'Éi 'ákódzaa dóo 'índa naaltsoos bee 'éédahózinii ła' há haaldłáád.

Naaltsoos 'adaha'nííł'ígíí baa yiniłkąqgo biniiyé náájít'áazh dóo naaltsoos bee 'ééhózinii yéé bik'ehgo t'ádoo ha'át'éegi da niná'á'ídí- kidí naaltsoos 'atah 'ajii'ah. Díí 'ashiké kwii baa hane'ígíí 'éi Be'eldíila Sinildi Special Navajo Program wolyéhígíí 'atah yółta' nt'ée'- go kwii baa hane'. 'Akon, 'akót'éego naaltsoos 'atah 'ajiniíł 'aho'diil'įh. Ts'ídá t'áa 'ákónée- hee niłiinii 'át'é 'atah naaltsoos 'ajiniíłgo.

Bee dah 'anoot'ááł nahalin niłiinii 'át'é, háálá 'éi bee 'atah yájiłti' nahalin 'éi bee 'át'é. 'Áko Indians niidłiinii ts'ídá nihá yá'át'ééh 'atah naaltsoos 'ahii'níłgo.

Be'eldíila Sinildi naanish yiniiyé 'ihooł'aah lá díí 'ashiiké. Lee Andy wolyé ha'nínígíí bik'i dah 'asdáhi bik'i da'altih yihooł'aah lá. John Joe wolyéhígíí 'éi bááh 'ádaal'įjii yiniiyé 'ihooł'aah lá. Díí 'ashiiké t'áa 'aaníí 'át'įgo naanish yihooł'aahígíí, nizhónigo yee ch'ído- 'ashgo haz'ą 'ółta' 'ałtso yíighah 'ašłį'go.

REGISTERED AND VOTED

In October Lee Andy and John Joe went to the County Court House in Albuquerque, New Mexico. They wanted to register to vote in the Nov. 4th election. They told the lady at the door they wanted to vote. There was a map of Albuquerque which showed voting areas. The lady at the desk asked Lee and John what their reservation address was, where they lived in the city, their birth date, color of hair and eyes, their age, height, and weight. They registered as Independent voters. Each boy got his own registration slip.

On Nov. 4th, they voted for the first time in their lives. They were also the first students to vote from the Special Navajo Program at the Indian School. They are proud of their right to vote as citizens of America. They believe it is most important for Indians to vote.

Lee Andy is learning the upholstery trade at the New Mexico Trade School. John Joe is learning the bakery trade at the Indian School. Both boys will be able to make a good living for themselves when they leave school.

Saad Naaltsoos Bikáá' Nii'níłgo Baa 'Áłah 'Azłį'

'Ániid Késhnish da'azłį'ée dóo bik'iji' Tóta' hoolyéegi da'níłts'ąq'déé' 'á ła h da'azłį'. Wycliffe Bible Translators wolyéego yee dah yikahii diné 'áłah 'ádáyilaa. Biniiyé 'áłah da'azłį'ii 'éi díí New Testament wolyéego bik'ehgo God Bizaad baa dahane'ígíí t'áa Naabeehóji saadígíí bee bik'i nii'níłgo 'éi biniiyé lá.

Naabeehó tsíłkéis, 'índa ch'íkéis danilíinii da 'aheedanízádéé' 'áłah silł'. T'áa 'át'égo tsosts'idts'ádah niheeskai. Béédáhaigi ndi nízaadgóo 'ał'ąq 'adíłtaadgo 'áłah silł'. 'Índa da'íłłta'gi ndi t'áa 'ákót'éego yee 'ałkéé' 'adíł- taad nahalingo 'áłah silł'. T'ááłá'í 'éi doo 'íłłta'góo 'atah níyáá lá. 'Áko Bilagáanaaji bee 'ak'e'eshchįgo wółta' doo bił bééhózin da. 'Áko ndi t'áa Naabeehóji saadígíí bee 'ak'e- 'eshchįgo 'éi t'óó 'ájít'į nahalingo yółta' lá.

Dr. Eugene A. Nida dóo Henry Waterman wolyéego 'ałdó' níłéi ha'a'aahdéé' díí 'áłah 'aleehígíí yiniiyé ní'áazh. 'Éi t'áa 'áłah Bila- gáana niłįgo. American Bible Society wolyéego dah 'ooldahji yá naa'aash lá 'éidi.

Díí New Testament wolyéii saad yee hadi-

(Continued on page 8.)



This is the Navajo language conference group. They are helping translate certain difficult words of the New Testament into Navajo. Left to right around the table: Lorenzo Iashie, Miss Alta Gorman, Mrs. Daniel Taylor, Miss Faye Edgerton, Dr. Henry Waterman, Tom T. Dennison, Dr. Eugene A. Nida, Geronimo Martin, Melvin T. Chavez, William Morgan, John Charles, Keith Begay. Those who attended the conference but not in the picture are Luke Johnson, Alfred Becenti, Kenneth Foster, Chee Anderson, Tsihe Notah, Roger D. Dele, Mrs. John Charles, Mrs. Cato Sells and Miss Faith Hill.

Tóta' hoolyéedi naaltsoos t'áá Naabeehójí saadígíí bik'i nii'níłgo da'níłts'áá'déé' yaa 'álah siljį' díí kwii dah naháaztánígíí. New Testament wolyéego 'Éé' Neishoodii yik'ehgo dahalne'gíí Naabeehó bizaadígíí bee bik'i nii'níłgo saad t'áá bíyó t'áá hoł naaki danilínígíí baa ndajit'įigo kwii bínzıístą. Náánáta' dó' ndahaaskaį nt'ée' ndi 'éi kwii naaltsoos doo 'atah yikáá' ndaháaztąq da.

(Continued from page 7)

t'éii dabidziilii, 'índa ła' t'áá bił naaki danilínii naaltsoos bikáá' 'ałkéé' nii'níł lágo 'éi baa dahwiinist'įid. Saad t'ááłá'í si'ánígíí ła' nabik'í yádaati'go háahgi shįį bił 'adahwiish-zhiizh. ła' 'éi t'áadoo hodina'í hasht'e daadzaa. 'Áko ła' 'éi nabik'í yádaazti' ndi t'áadoo bee 'ałkéłk'e' dooldee' da. 'Éi t'ah nabik'í tsídahakees.

Bilagáqnaį Devil dóo Satan ha'níi łah God Bizaad biyi', 'éidígíí Naabeehójí ha'át'éego yídóojił hodoo'niid. Nt'ée'go t'áá 'íiyisíí nanitł'ago 'át'éeé lá. 'Índa saad "conscience" wolyéii dó' t'áá 'ákónáánát'éego nanitł'a lá.

Díí kódaat'éhígíí t'áá hazhó'ó diné bee bich'į' ndahwiis'náá'.

Díí New Testament wolyéii biyi' dahane'ígíí Naabeehó bizaadígíí bee bik'i naazhjaag'go hadínóodah ha'nínígíí ts'ídá doo hah ła' hoo-dzaaí da. Ts'ídá ńléi kónááhoot'éhé shįįį 'anínááhoolzhiizhgo daats'í 'índa ła' ndani-deeh dooleet.

TRANSLATION CONFERENCE

Soon after Christmas the Wycliffe Bible Translators held a meeting at Farmington, New Mexico. They wanted to decide how certain words of the new Testament should be changed into Navajo.

Seventeen Navajo delegates met for this conference.

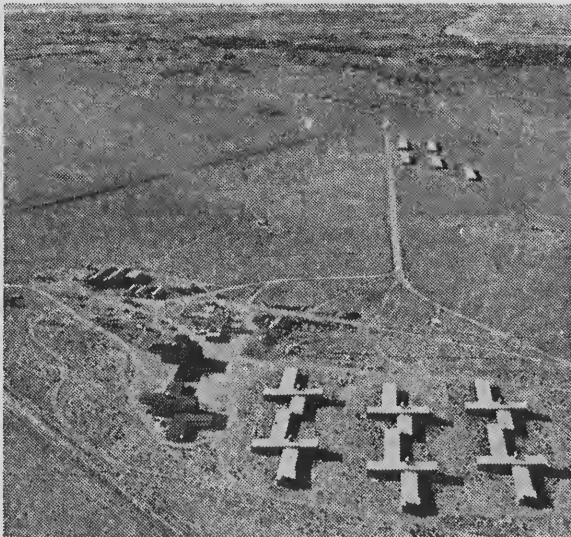
(Continued on page 9.)

FROM THE BRANCHES

Education

Naat'áanii Néezdi 'ólta' Kin Ba 'Ádaalne

Naat'áanii Néezd hooleyéedi 'ólta' biniiyé kin 'ádaalne'go baa na'aldeeh. Kin 'iisíí bii' 'ólta' dooleetii 'álnéhígíí béeso t'áá'á'hádi miil ntsaaígíí dóo bi'qá neeznádiin dóo bi'qá dízdiin dóo bi'qá náhást'éidi miil bííghahgo yik'é 'altso hadidooníí lá. 'Áádóo t'áá 'ákwii daa'ahgóo binináa da'doonish danilíinii díjdi neeznádiin dóo bi'qá tádiin dóo bi'qá táadi miil bííghahgo béeso bá sinil lá. "Neeznáa náahai-



An aerial view of the new boarding school dormitories at Shiprock, New Mexico.

Naat'áanii Néezdi 'ólta' 'áhálnéhígíí kwii chidí naat'a'í bikáá'déé' bik'i nii'nilgo bikáá'. 'Áko ndi díí t'ahdoo hazhó'ó hasht'e hálnéhéedéé' bik'i nii'nil lá. Bii' da'nijahígíí 'át'é kwii sinilígíí.

(Continued from page 8)

These men and women were from different parts of the reservation. They were of many ages and different levels of education. One of the most active delegates could not read English but was very good in Navajo.

Also at the meeting was Dr. Eugene A. Nida and his associate, Mr. Henry Waterman from the American Bible Society.

A long list of hard words from the New Testament was studied. In some cases hours were spent on a single word. At other times a translation was agreed upon very soon. Some terms still will be studied more before an answer is reached.

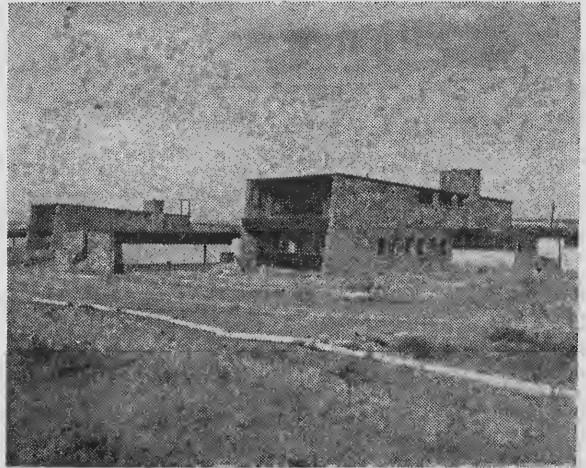
One of the common terms in the Bible is the word Devil, or Satan. This word is very confusing when changed into Navajo. Or, for example, how would you interpret "conscience." These are some of the problems.

Much checking and typing is yet to be done on the New Testament. The Wycliffe Translators hope the American Bible Society will have the New Testament ready for use by summer 1954.

ji' nda'doonish ha'nínéé kwii ʔahgo haz'áanii 'át'é" níí lá Indians Binant'a'í Myer wolyéhígíí.

Tseebídiin dóo bi'qá 'ashdla' náahaiídéé' Wáashindoon yee 'ádee hadoodz'í'ée 'éí 'át'é díí. 'Áko ndi 'ólta' Diné bá hóléq dooleet ha'nínéé ʔahji' t'áá 'át'é 'ádin. T'ahdoo ʔa' yinéeh da 'éí.

'Áłchíní tsosts'idi neeznádiingo da'ólta' dooleet lá kwii díí 'ólta'ígíí 'altso ʔa' daadzaago. High school wolyéego 'ólta'ígíí t'áá 'atah si'qá dooleet 'altso ʔa' hoodzaago.



Two of the new dormitories at the Shiprock Boarding School.

Kin naaki 'altso hadidzaa 'áłchíní yii' danijah dooleetii.

SHIPROCK SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Contracts have been awarded for construction of a school building and other facilities at Shiprock, New Mexico. The school building is to cost \$1,149,000. The other facilities will cost \$433,000. Commissioner Myer called this contract "a big step toward completion of the Navajo rehabilitation program." Some of the dormitories for the school have already been built.

With this program the United States is beginning to live up to the provisions of the treaty of 1864. However, much more construction is need.

This school is to accommodate 700 students. Part of these will be on the high school level.

K'ai' Bii'tóodi 'ólta' 'Áháłnééh

K'ai' Bii'tó hooleyéedi 'áłchíní neeznádiin dóo bi'qá tádiin yilt'éego da'ólta' dooleet ha'níigo k'ad kin bii' da'ólta' dooleetii binda'anish. Be'eldíila Sinil hooleyéedéé' biniiyé 'aní-náago 'éí yindaalnish. 'Ashdladi neeznádiin dóo bi'qá náhást'éidiin dóo bi'qá hastáqadi miil dóo bi'qá hastáqadi neeznádiin dóo bi'qá 'ashdladiin béeso bik'é hahodidooníí lá.

Kin bii' 'ólta' dooleetii, bii' da'adánígíí dó, bii' déédíłjahígíí, dóo bá da'ólta'í yii' dabighan

(Continued on page 10)



These boys are enjoying their magazines at Hunter's Point School.

**Tsé Náshchii' hoolyéegi 'ólta' kin 'ádaaniidígíí
 ła' bá nínááná'nil. 'Éí ła' biyi' ndziiztąągo
 naaltsoos dazhní'í kwii.**

(Continued from page 9)

dooleetii dóó tó da tááłtso bá hasht'e daho-
doolníít lá.

Neeznáá náahaijį' nda'anish dooleet ha-
niiigo baa ndahat'innee 'at'é dii kwii 'olta' bi-
nda'diinishigii.

KAIBETO SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

A \$596,650 contract to Georga A. Rutherford of Albuquerque, New Mexico, was let for the Kaibeto School. This school will take care of 130 boarding children.

The cantroct calls for construction of a classroom building, a dining hall, a heating plant, teacher's quarters, and water and sanitary facilities.

The buildings are to be of masonry and frame construction. They are to be of southwest architectural design.

This construction is part of the 10-year Navajo-Hopi rehabilitation program.

Health

Diné Bijéí Bąq Dah Nahaz'ánígíí

T'áadoo le'é, naatniih danilíinii da, 'azéé' dayoot'ⁱtii diné neeznáadiin níjaa'go bee nabik'i tsáhákeesgo naadiin táá' yilt'éego 'éi jéi 'ádji h'a'nínígíí ndabíttseed lá díí Naabeehó bináhásdzo biyi'gi. Naaltsoos yee neisnilií 'ákót'éego yaa dahalne'. 'Azhá 'ákót'ée ndi 'azee'ál'í t'áa bá 'adahadin. Diné bijéi baqah dah nahaz'ánii 'azee'ál'í t'áa bá dahólǫǫ ndi neeznáadiin dóo bi'qq 'ashdla'áadah t'áa 'ákódigo tsásk'eh bá dahólǫ. 'Éi díí Naabeehó bikéyah bikáa'qi 'ákót'é.

Díidííqíí bəqəqo t'áá nléí tł'óo'di 'azee'á-

daal'ígóó ʔa' 'ahajáah dooteet diné bijéí baqah
dah nahaz'áanii, jó níigo Tségháhoodzánídóo
Naat'áanii Allan G. Harper wolyéii yaa halne'.

Nlélí Dine 'azee' bąqł 'ádaalı́ le' 'ádaat'ée-
 góó t'áá bá há'déest'íígo k'ad k'ákwíí shíí shó-
 daozt'e'. Tucson, Arizona hoolyééjį́ 'ákót'éego
 'ashdladiin yilt'éego tsásk'eh bá hólóq lá.
 Boulder, Colorado hoolyéedi 'éí hastą́diin lá.
 Colorado Springs, Colorado hoolyéedi dó' 'ash-
 dladı́in. Valmora, New Mexico hoolyéedi 'éí
 tsásk'e neeznáá hólóq lá. Denver, Colorado
 hoolyéedi dó' ła' t'áá hólóq lá. 'Áádóó náá-
 daałaqgóó dó' t'áá biká da'déest'íígo 'át'é.

TUBERCULOSIS ON THE NAVAJO

*Tuberculosis causes 23% of all deaths on the reservation. There are only 115 beds on the Navajo Reservation for tubercular patients.

A new program has been outlined by Allon G. Horper, Area Director. In this program additional beds are to be made available in Sanatoria off the reservation.

Fifty beds have been made available at Barfield Sanatorium in Tucson, Arizona. Sixty beds are ready for use at Mesa Vista Sanatorium at Boulder, Colorado. Fifty beds are to be used at Cragmoor Sanatorium in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Ten beds will be available in Valmar Sanatorium at Valmore, New Mexico. Also a contract was made with the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society Hospital at Denver, Colorado. Other locations are being studied.

S M C

Na'aldloosh Da'adi'aa Dooleetqi

T'ah nahdêé' tó bich'í' danízaadgóó 'ákqó
'a'naáda'nílka' nt'ée'. K'ad shíí doo 'ákónáa-
nát'ée da dooleet díí Tséyi' nahós'a'gi. 'Índa
kéyah da ʔa' t'áá bíní' 'ádaat'ée nt'ée' 'áájí
tó bá 'ádaadingo biniinaa.

Díí k'ad 'ákódaat'ehígíí doo 'ániid bąqł
tsíhcodeeskéezii 'át'ée da. Díí tó dah dahatł'o'gi
t'áa ha'át'éeqi da kódoníł ha'niigo yaa ndaa-

(Continued from page 10)



Cooperators doing the preliminary work for a masonry drop on the rim of Canyon de Chelly

Bee 'adahodooníitii bá nii'nilgo tsé bee dá'-
deelt'ínigíi yaa ndiikaigo bikáá' kwe'é. Tséyi'
bidáa'qi 'át'é.



Rain filled this masonry drop before construction was completed. This storage encouraged the cooperators to an even greater speed toward completion of the dam

Tséyi' bidáa'gi tsé bee dá'deelt'ín. T'áadoo 'altso ła' hanéhé tó ła' biih yína' lá. Kodóo lá 'índa bihónéésdljíd ní.

(Continued on page 11)

t'íí' nt'ée' diné bilíí' dahólónii. Tséyi' bidáa' góo díkwígo shíí dážhdótt'ínígi 'át'éego tsé hadadeeskó'. 'Áko ndi ha'át'éegi da ʔeezh ha-díijihgo bich'áqáh ndoojihígíí 'ádin. 'Áko 'ákwii t'éiyá biniiłt'a hazt'i' nahalin nilíí' nt'ée'.

'Áádóo 'índa t'áa Wáashindoon yá ndaalinshii SMC wolyéego yee dah yikahii choo'í bináadiit'i' silíí'. 'Áko 'índa binda'doonishgóo t'áa 'altso nabik'i' yáztí'. Yindadoolnishii da. Hasht'ish tsé nádleehe deitnínígíí tsé bił daast'íngo ha'naa dah naaztáq dooleet hodoo'niid. National Park Service wolyéego dah yikahii dó' bi'ílnii'go 'áádéé' díí bee 'adahodooníłtíi ła' yee 'ííjéé'. Diné dó' t'áa bí ła' 'ííjéé'go 'éi ndaashnishgo 'altso ła' hoodzaa hazl'íí'. Joe Carrol wolyé, t'áa 'áájí Diné yinant'a'í nilí, 'éi 'íyisíí yinaayá silíí'.

Díí hastiin béesh baqah dah si'ání nilínígíí nayidéekidgo, díí nda'azhnishígíí da yit'éego baa ntsíníkees bi'doo'niidgo "Shito' hazl'íí'gíí ts'ídá baa shíł hózhó, 'ei lá yínísts'ingo lq'í náahai ní." jó ní, 'akon.

Díí k'ad kót'éego tó bich'áqáh dah da'astáqgo tó'k'eh hashchíín 'adahoolyaaígíí t'áa baa 'áháyáqgo 'éi yá'át'ééh. T'áa ko nináhal-

zhishgo ʔeezh bíi' hááhákáahgo yá'át'ééh. 'Aadóo díí tóhígíí t'óo nłéi góyaa bidah 'ííłjigo 'atdó' nłéi bitsíídi kéyah niyíłchxqohgo 'át'é. 'Éidíígíí baqgo hool'áágóo hasht'eólzingo ts'ídá yá'át'ééh dooleet díí tó bich'áqáh dah na'aztánígíí. Díí k'ad kwe'é 'ákót'éego Diné bá nda'azhnish dóo t'áa díkwígóo shíí 'ákót'éego baa nináada'dooldahgo 'át'é. Háálá 'áádéé' diné t'áa 'ákót'éego nihikéyah bindadiilnish daaní.

CANYON DE CHELLY NAVAJOS LICK LIVESTOCK WATER PROBLEM

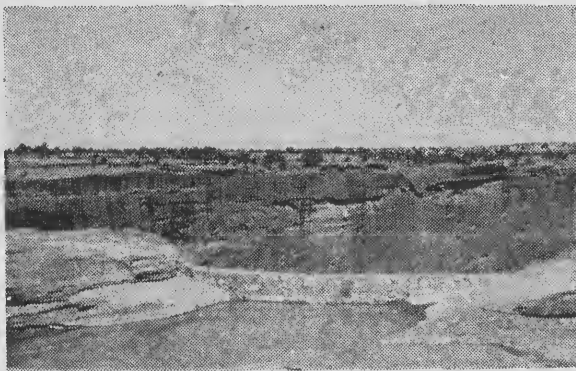
Soil and Moisture Conservation
Chinle, Arizona

No longer must the people of the Canyon de Chelly area drive their flocks miles for water. Neither must good pasture go unused.

For years now the farmers, and ranchers of this area have thought about constructing earth fill stock watering ponds. They would have built them in the many good drainage sites near the canyon rim. This was a good idea excepting for one thing. All possible pond sites were rock lined. Therefore, from an engineering standpoint, such sites were not considered feasible due to the lack of fill material.

Not very long ago they asked the Branch of Soil and Moisture Conservation for help. A solution to this problem

(Continued on page 12)



The cooperatar after hard but fruitful labor can laak upon this completed masanry drop with pride. This structure has always held enough livestock water.

Tsé bee dá'deelt'ínígíí 'altso ta' daadzaa dóo tó bii' hazl'j'go kwe'é náábíkáá'. Díí t'ahdoo tó 'ádijhgoó t'ah ndi kóq' hoolzhish. 'Áko na'al-dloosh t'ah diné ndeílózígíí tó t'áá bá hólóni bá hóló.

(Continued from page 11)

was agreed upon. It was decided that a masonry drop on the canyon rim would be constructed to catch runoff. Plans were drawn up. The necessary materials were furnished by the Soil and Moisture Conservation Branch and the Notional Pork Service. The actual construction was done entirely by the Cooperator. Joe Corroll, "Little Joe", was the principal cooperator on this project.

Should you ask him just what he thinks of this stock pond, he would probably say with a twinkle in his eye, "My pond is the best thing that's happened to me and my neighbors in many, many years."

With minor repairs and occasional silt removal this pond will bring unused land into production. It will also prevent moisture runoff from entering the canyon where it would cause considerable soil erosion. Such construction as this should last indefinitely. Now that a workable solution has been found to provide stock water for the people of this area many requests have been received. The Soil and Moisture Conservation Branch is planning several such constructions in the near future.

Tribal

Tooele Hoolyéedi Hastói Ła' Yíkai

Naabeehó binant'a'í béesh baqah dah naaz- 'ání danilínii Community Service Committee dei'níigo bits'á'níligíí 'áníid k'adéé Késhmish da'aleeh yéedáq' níléi t'á'oo'di Diné ndaalnish- goó yitah tádookai. Utah náhásdzooígíí biyi'j'í Tooele Ordnance Depot hoolyéegi 'íldée'. Deseret Chemical Depot hoolyéegi dó' 'íldée lá.

Díí níléi 'áadi Bilagáana da naanish bee bídahólníihii díí hastói yíkai ha'nínígíí yíł 'ahíł ndahasne'. Naabeehó ndaalnishii t'áadoo le'é bídadéet'i' danilínii baq nádashast'j'j'í. 'Áko díí 'áadi bá nda'anishii 'ádaaníigo Naabeehó nihá ndaalnishígíí ts'ídá baa 'ahééh daniidzin daa- ní. Aadóo ndaalnishí kin da yíł dabighanígíí da baa nídashast'j'j'í. 'Éi t'éiyá 'íiyisíí yéego

bee bich'j' 'anídahast'i' lá ndi 'éi t'áá bá baa hwiinít'j'j'go 'át'é daaníí lá. Diné nihá ndaalnishii yá'át'éehgo dabighan dooleet' hwiinidzin la ndi 'át'é ní daaníí. Łahj'j' dahwiinít'ínígíí baqgo doo bik'í 'ólkeed 'áhoodzaa da 'ákódaa- t'éhígíí. 'Áko ndi t'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá bá baa ná- hódóot'j'j'go 'át'é daaníí.

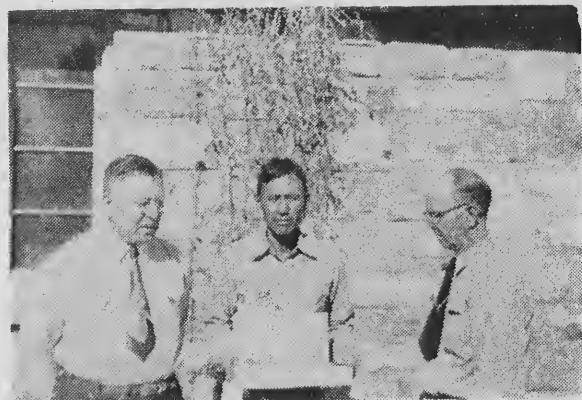
'Áadóo níléi Diné 'íiyisíí ndaalnish léi'góo bitah tá'dooldee'. Níléi diné 'áadi ndaalnishii da Ła' yíł 'ahíł ndahasne' díí hastói tádíkáhii.

Tribal:

The Community Services Committee of the Advisory Committee visited the Tooele Ordnance Depot at Tooele, Utah. They also toured the Desert Chemical Depot near Tooele, Utah.

The committee talked with depot officials about problems arising when employing Navajos. The officials were pretty well pleased with the work of Navajos. The problem of housing for families was discussed. However, little can be done about it at present. Depot officials want better housing for Navajos. They are willing to give housing to Navajo families as soon as they can get it.

A tour of both depots was conducted so the committee could see the Navajos at work. Individual Indians were talked to on the job.



HENRY PRICE RETIRES: Mr. Henry Price of Chinle, Arizona, former Indian Service employee, was given Honorable Citation. The ceremony was held at Chinle, Arizona. Presentation was made by Mr. Lee Payton, School Superintendent, and Mr. Fred Maxwell, District Supervisor. Mr. Price retired after 15 years of continuous service. The award was made at a gathering of Chinle Indian Service Employees.

HENRY PRICE NAANISH YÍIGHAH 'ASL'j'j': Diné Ch'ínííj'j' dóo naagháago 'ólyé Henry Price. T'ááłáhági 'át'éego Wááshindoon yá naalnishgo 'ashdla'áadah nááhaigo k'ad t'óo na'adáago 'ach'j' na'íilyéhígíí yaa'níłkid. 'Áko 'ákwií haz'áqgi 'íł 'ílinígíí k'ehgo t'áadoo le'é náásgóo bee bééháníih dooleet' baa yílyáá lá t'áá 'ákwií Wááshindoon yá ndaalnishígíí t'áá 'át'é 'áłah sil'j'j'go 'éi bináát. 'Ółta' binant'a'í Lee Payton wolyéhígíí dóo Naat'áaniishchíín Fred Maxwell wolyéhígíí 'ákwií yinaa'aashgo 'ákót'éego ndahayáá lá.



The Community Services Committee of the Advisory Committee visited the Tooele, Utah Ordnance Works. Left to right: Frank Bradley, Chairman, Herbert Becenti, and Paul Begay. Also in the picture are Rudolph Russell, John Tso-sie and Elmer Lincoln of Placement Branch and Leon Wall of Education Branch. Front: Mrs. Gertrude Clarke, Personnel officer, Tooele Ordnance Depot.

Naabeehó binant'a'í b'éesh b'qah dah naaz'ání ha'nínigíí ła' ńléí t'í'óó'góó Diné ndaalnishgóó yitah tádookai. Utah biyí'jį Tooele hoolyéedi 'íldée'go kwii naaltsoos bikáá' hoda'alyaa. Bilagáana 'asdzání dah sídáhígíí 'éí Tooele di 'atah bóhólnííh lá. Diné naanish biniiyé 'ahí'ńííłgi bee bóhólnííh jini.

Diné Bikéyah Bikáá'góó Késhnish Da'azlį́' Lók'aah Nteeádi:

Lók'aah Nteelgi kéedahat'ínigíí díkwíigo shį́į́ diné yá Késhnish da'astį́į́. 'Áádóó díí 'átah da'azlį́į́'góó t'áá 'ałtsogo Késhnish baa hane'ii baa ndahazne'.

T'áá hazhó'ó nda'as'nii'. T'áadoo le'é 'azis 'ałts'íísí yee' bii' héét 'ádaalyaago naas'nii'ígíí 'éí t'áá hazhó'ó diné yaa 'ahééh daniizíí'. 'Éí ńléí da'ńíłts'áá'déé' 'asdzání Presbyterian Churches of the United States wolyéego yee dah yikahii átah 'ádayiilaago diné bitaadaas'-nii'. 'Áádóó 'éé', 'ałkésdisí, neeshch'íí', 'índa táláwosh da 'ádaat'éii ndaas'nii'.

Lók'aah Nteeldóó danilíinii díí kódahtool-yéé'góó Késhnish da'astį́į́, t'áá Lók'aah Nteelgi lá, Tsélání hoolyéedi dó, Názlínigí dó, Kin Dah Łichí'igi, K'íiłtsóii Tah hoolyéegi dó, Łee-

yi' Tóogi dó, dóó Hóyéé' hoolyéegi dó'.

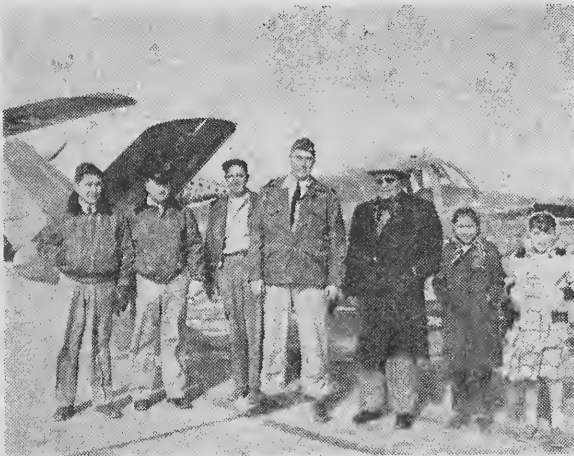
Béesh Sinil hoolyéedi:

Béesh Sinil hoolyéego kin sinilídóó 'ałdó' 'ałchíní yá Késhnish yaa naaskai. 'Éí Bila gáana Rotary Club wolyéego yee dah yikahii 'akót'éego yaa naaskai. Séí Bídaagai hoolyéego 'ólta'ági yiniiyé yíkai. 'Áádóó Tó Łání hoolyéegi dó' ła' yiniiyé yíkai. Tsiizizii hoolyéegi dó'. 'Ako t'áá, 'át'égo 'ałchíní yázhi t'ááłáhádi neeznádiin dóó bi'qá hastádiin yilt'éego bitaada'as'nii'.

Kiis'áanii tahjį:

Kiis'áanii kéedahat'į́į'góó dó' t'áá 'ałtsogo Késhnish baa nda'asdee'. 'Ahidiníłnáago t'áadoo le'é 'ałch'į́' 'ádaal'ínigíí baa nda'as-dee'. 'Aadóó neeni biyázhi da 'ádaat'éii baa

(Continued on page 14)



Here are some of the people of the Navajo Squadron of the C. A. P. who made a success of Operation Navajo. Mr. Paul Parish, Major James Bicklé, Mr. Nichols, Colonel Dines Nelson, Sam Ahkeah, Tribal Chairman, and two enthusiastic young ladies.

Navajo Operation ha'niigo chidí naat'a'í bikáá'déé' Diné bich'i' bidah 'ada'iis'nil yéé 'éí díí hastóí kwii naazíní yindaha'áago 'ákódzaa siljji'.

(Continued from page 13)

nda'asdee'.

Naabeehó Bitahjii 'Wááshindoon Bá Da'ólta'-góó:

Diné bitahjii Wááshindoon bá da'ólta'jii dó' t'áá 'ákót'éego Késhnish baa nda'asdee' dóó 'átchíní t'áá 'aítso bitaa da'as'nii. 'Aadóo t'áadoo le'é biniyé 'idahoo'áá' danilínii diné 'átah daazlji'ii yináá' yee ndaazne'. Ba'átchíní da'ólta'ii, 'índa t'áá yinaadéé' danilínii da lq'í 'átah daazlji'.

Ts'ihootso hoolyéegi:

Ts'ihootso hoolyéegi dó' Késhnish biniyé diné t'óó 'ahayóí 'átah siljji'. 'Abínigo 'ée' neishoodii ndahatáhagíí bił yah 'ajíijéé' dóó Father Elmer wolyéhégíí hoł nahasne'. 'Aítso ndahazne' dóó ch'ééjikáhgo diné bitaa da'as'nii. Tł'óo'di 'éí gohwééh dóó 'atoo' da daazh-béezhgo 'áadi diné 'átah náánásdlji' dóó diné t'áá 'aítso da'íiyáá'.

CHRISTMAS ON THE RESERVATION

Ganado

More than 2,500 Navajos were guests of the Ganado Mission for Christmas. The Christmas story was told to everyone.

Many presents were given. One popular gift was a sack containing several small articles. There were 4,500 of these. They were made by the women's organizations in the Presbyterian Churches of the United States. Other gifts were clothing, candy, nuts, toilet articles etc.

Parties were held at Ganado, Tselani, Nazlini, Cornfields, Kinlichee, Klagehoh and Steamboat.



These Navajos are watching a parachute fall during Operation Navajo.

Késhnish yéedáá' Naabeehó ta' chidí naat'a'í bikáá'déé' bich'i' bidah 'ada'iis'nil. 'Éí kwii ta' hach'i' bidah yilch'atgo dazhní'j.



Toys, candy, cigarettes, etc. arrived by air this year during Operation Navajo.

Daané'e, 'at'k'ésdji, 'índa nát'oh da chidí naat'a'í bikáá'déé' bidah 'adahaas'nil Naabeehó bitahjii'. Kwii dah jool'aałgo biká'ígíí shjii 'áá-déé' 'atah hach'i' bidah 'eelts'idgo 'ajil'j.

Winslow

The Rotary Club arranged Christmas presents and a program for 160 children in Indian schools. The schools visited were Seba Dalkai, Red Lake and Leupp.

Hopiland

Community Christmas trees were had in most every Hopi community. Gifts of about every kind were exchanged. In addition everyone enjoyed excellent programs put on by local talent.

Navajo Schools

Each school celebrated Christmas by distributing treats to all students. In addition programs about Christmas

(Continued on page 15)

(Continued from page 14)

were given by students. Many parents and friends attended.

St. Michaels

There was Mass and a sermon delivered by Father Elmer. As the people left the chapel treats were handed out. Later, mutton stew, etc., was served and eaten in Navajo style.

OFF-RESERVATION NEWS

Nídahólbijhii—T'áá Hasht'e' Ndahoh'aah

'At'ééké bił da'íínishta'ígíí ła' Marie Gould wolyé. 'Éi bił kwe'é Yiskáqgo Damíigo yéé-dáq' Bilagáana 'asdzání léi bá nishiilnish. Bi-ghan góne' nizhónigo bá 'ahwiilyaa. 'Áko ndi ts'ídá yéego nishiilnish da. Hííłch'i'go díí' dóó 'áńíí'góó náá'oolkiłgo 'ólta'di náníit'ááz. 'Íi-dáq' t'áá hazhó'ó baa nihił hózhoqgo nishiil-nish ni'. T'áá 'at'ch'ishjí táá' dóó bi'qá díí yáál yisiilbá. Náníit'áázho béeso yéé béeso bá hooghan góne' yah 'ii'nil. 'Áádóó bik'ijí' 'éi ła haiidzo. 'Ákót'éego béeso baa 'ahojilyáqgo ts'ídá yá'át'ééh. Łahgóó shíí' béeso nihaa ní-daalts'i'go t'áá 'ákódaat'íjgo 'át'é.

—Etta Sandoval.

EARN-BUT SAVE

"Sherman Bulletin"

Saturday, Marie Gould and I worked for a lady. I worked inside and did house clearing. I cleaned the house with the vacuum cleaner. It was an easy job. By four o'clock we returned to the campus. We surely enjoyed working. We each earned \$3.50. We put some money in the bank and we both checked some out. I hope you all try and save some of your money each time you have a chance to go outside to work.

Etta Sandoval—student at Phoenix Indian School

Korea-góó T'áadoo Le'é Bił 'Áda'al'ínígíí

Be'eldiila Sinil hoolyéedi 'áłchíní da'ólta'ígíí Késhmish bich'i' hoolzhish yéédaq' t'áadoo le'é ch'iyáán da 'ádaat'éii yadiizíní bee naaz-nilígíí bee nahidoonih biniiyé béeso 'álah 'áda-yiilaa. 'Éidiígíí híléi tónteel tsé'naadi Korea hoolyéedi kéedahat'íinii t'áá 'áłtsoní bee bi-ch'i' ndahwii'náanii bá daanigo kodóó yił 'áda'iilaa.

CARE PACKAGES FOR KOREA

The Albuquerque Indian School children shared their Christmas with Korean refugees. They sent CARE food packages. Funds were collected at Thanksgiving to make this possible.

Béeso Bee Nináada'doonishii Naaltsoos Yee Yah 'Anááyí'ah Truman

Neeznáa náahaigóó bee nda'anish dooleet ha'níigo Naabeehó dóó Kiis'áanii béeso sahdii bá ndeet'ánęę ła' ch'ínáádínóodah níigo Mr. Truman naaltsoos yee yah 'ayí'ah lá t'ah President nilínęédaq'. Díí' ts'áadahdi miil



A pleasant evening is being spent by students of the Riverside Indian School, Anadarko, Oklahoma.

Halgaiji Riverside Indian School hoolyéedi da- 'ólta'ágíí 'ádaat'í díí kwii naháaztánígíí.

ntsaaígíí dóó bi'qango. 'Éi díízhíní bee ch'í-náada'doonish biniiyé, híléi naakits'áadah ní-náadeezidj'. 'Akée'di yéé 'éi náhást'éidi miil ntsaaígíí dóó bi'qá naakidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qá 'ashdladiin dóó bi'qá náhást'éidi miilgo t'áá 'ákódigo nihich'i' ch'é'nil nt'éé'.

T'áá shiidáq'dii bee 'oonish biniiyé niná-nííi 'éi naakits'áadahdi miil ntsaaígíí dóó bi'qá hastáqdi neeznádiindi miilgo wókeedgo bee naaltsoos niiltsooz. 'Akée'di yéédaq' 'éi t'áá 'ákónéelt'e' nii'nil.

'Áko díí t'áá 'álah bee lą 'azlji'go béeso naadiin tsosts'idi miil ntsaaígíí biighahgo bee bá nda'doonish lá Naabeehó dóó Kiis'áanii díí k'ad bich'i' náahoolzhishígíí.

PRESIDENTS TRUMAN REQUESTS LONG RANGE FUNDS

President Truman asked Congress to provide \$14,687,059 to carry on the Navajo-Hopi Long Range Program. This amount would be for the period from July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954. Congress only allowed \$9,259,000 for the Navajo-Hopi work this year.

It was estimated that regular administration-funds would be \$12,600,000, about the same as that being allowed this year.

This would make an overall total of 27 million dollars for the Navajos and Hopis next fiscal year.

Siláoo 'Atah Daniljił Nt'ée'ii Bidéet'i'ii

Insurance jí béeso ndanideehii:

Háadi da háigi da 'ádziidzaago hat'aa-báqhdí há chonéidoot'íj' biniiyé béeso bik'é 'adajiinítęę ła' ná't'áq' haa nídahidínóodah. Veterans Administration wolyéego tsítkéi, 'índa ch'ikéi da siláoo'góó 'atah ndaaskaii yá t'áadoo le'é yaa ndaat'íinii 'ákót'éego yee ní-náadahaz'áq' lá. Siláoo 'atah daazlji'ii bich'i' ninádoolyéetii ts'ídá t'áá 'át'é 'ahíoltq'go bée-so neeznádiin dóó bi'qá tseebidiindi miil ntsaa-

(Continued on page 16)

Library



Naanish Binaaltsoos Dabidii'nínígíí

Social security binaaltsoos, t'áá 'éí naanish binaaltsoos dabidii'níigo ndaahjaahígíí béeso 'áájí bá nanideehii shíí-ła' t'áá nihídadéét'i'go 'át'é. Díí kwii na'idíkidgo saad 'a'k'ké'. sinilígíí bee na'ák'í tsídaat'kees. Social security wol-yéego bee dah 'ooldahdégé' háadi da bee níká 'iní'doolwoł ha'nígoósh béeso ndahółbjihii ła' nihits'áq' bidahididzóohgo ndashoot'nish? 'Índa 'áájí yee nahas'á danilínii kwii bik'i sinilígíí t'áásh bik'ehgóó 'ádanoh't'éego hoolzhish? Hastá'áadah náahai dóó wóshdégé'esh ha'a-t'éegi da ndaat'nishgo t'ááłá'í náahai dóó 'at-níí'jii' nínáadahwiishzhiih social security biniiyé ha'níigo béeso ła' nihits'áq' nídahadláahgo? 'Índa 'asdzání danohłínii niháqah 'adahasdijidígíí diné bił dahinohnánii yéé yísh 'ákó-t'éego ha'át'éegi da 'atah naalnish nt'ée'? Hastóí, 'índa sánii da ła' shíí hastádiin dóó bi'qq 'ashdla' dóó níwohji' nihéédááhah? ła' daqts'í t'áá bich'j'gi nihéédááhah?

Hastádiin dóó bi'qq 'ashdla' ha'nínígíí t'áá bich'j'go nihináahai ndi t'áá nínáda'idółki'go yá'át'ééh. Béeso da ła' t'áá nihídeét'i'go da 'át'é. Hastádiin dóó bi'qq 'ashdla' dóó níwohji' nihináahai, nihibéeso hółqógo t'áá hoosh-ch'j' t'áá 'át'é nihich'j' kódoonłiit'go haz'á, doodaii' t'áá nínádízi' bik'eh t'áá 'a'k'ké' nihich'j' kól'jii dooleet'go 'át'é. 'Éí baq bínida'í-dółkid.

Diné ła' díí naanish binaaltsoos ha'nínígíí bee hółqó nt'ée'go ha'át'ihii da bizéé' yist'j'jigo, 'ádin yileehgo 'ak'éí dajłínii béeso bínda'izhdíłkidgo yá'át'ééh. Social Security ha'nínígíí bá dahooghangóó nda'idółkid.

Ha'át'éegi da naanish jókeed biniiyé j'gháahgo naanish binaaltsoos ha'nínígíí ts'ídá 'áłtsé bína'idíkid, 'índa házhi'ígíí dó'. Ts'ídá t'áá 'i'iyisí t'áá hazhi' nílínii bee 'ázhdójiigo yá'át'ééh. Háálá béeso hats'áq' ndahadláahágíí náah social security bá dahooghandi hanaaltsoos sinilígíí bik'i náahádzóóh. 'Éí baq yízhí

t'áá ła'ígíí bee 'ázhdójiigo yá'át'ééh. Yízhí t'ááłá'ígíí bee 'ázhdójiigo 'éí béeso hats'áq' náhadláahii t'ááłáháji' há 'ahínáhiniidééh. 'Índa naanish binaaltsoos bikáa'gi number sinilígíí dó' t'ááłá'í 'ájósinggo yá'át'ééh. Háálá 'éí t'éiyá bee 'éedahózin. Béeso nihits'áq' náhadláah shíí 'éí t'áá nihíí' nílí, 'éí baqgo bée-hózinígo 'adayínóhsin.

'Índa ha'át'éegi da na'idídeeshkił nohsinggo ts'ídá bee nihá haz'á. Arizona biyi'jii kéeda-hoht'íinii Kin Łání hoolyéedi 'ákót'éego na'í-díkidígíí bee nihá haz'á.

YOU AND SOCIAL SECURITY

You may be able to get social security payments. First, have you worked and paid social security tax? Do you meet the following rules? Have you worked a year and a half since 1937? Are you a widow whose husband worked a year and a half since 1937? Are you 65 or more years old? Are you younger than 65?

If you are not 65 years old, you still may be able to get payments. A lump sum payment can be made to you in monthly payments after age 65. Of course, you must be eligible as listed above.

When a person who has a social security card dies his family should investigate. You can get all information from the Social Security office.

When you go to work, your employer always asks for your social security card and right name. He does this so the amount of money you are paid may be reported to the social security office. They add this money to the amount which has already been collected from your wages. You should be very careful to see that the people for whom you work get your name and social security number correctly. Your right to get social security payment depends on the amount of money reported for you to the social security office.

If you would like further information on your social security, write to Room 200, Post Office Bldg., Flagstaff, Arizona.

Tqzhii Ts'ídá 'Agháadi 'Át'èii

Bilagáana tqzhii nínádeiníłt'j'jigo yee dah yikahii hádqá' shíí 'áłah diidleeł daaníigo 'áhá ndahast'á. Nihitqzhii ts'ídá 'agháadi 'ádaa-t'èii ndahidoohjih dóó kwii 'ahaa' 'oobj'ihígíí baa ndiikah hodoo'niid. Tqzhii ts'ídá 'álaahdi ndaazii yiniłt'jii shíí 'iidoolbj'j' hodoo'niid lá. 'Áko shíí da'níłch'ishidégé' nda'iisdee'. Nt'ée'go Texas hoolyéedégé'go 'íłdee'ii tqzhii hastádiin dóó bi'qq tseebíí dóó náá'áłni'go dah hidédlo' léi' deist'jii lá jini. 'Áko shíí 'éí bee honeezná.

LARGEST TURKEY

A turkey weighing 68 1/2 pounds won the National Turkey Federation contest. This turkey was raised in Texas. Dressed turkeys from 12 states were entered in the contest.

New York has been the most populous state in the union since 1820.

**Naabeehó Ba'áłchíní 'Ashdla' Nááhaijį'
'Íhoo'aah Bá 'Ályaa Yígíí**

By Norma C. Runyan and Staff

PART IV

9. 'Ólta' Bííghah Nda'jiiííehgo Naanish 'Há Nishódahoot'eéh.

'Ashiiké, 'índa 'at'éééké da 'ólta' 'altso yííghah nda'jiiííehgo naanish bá nishódahoot'eéh. Níléí t'á'óo'di da'ólta'góó t'áá 'altso' 'ákót'é. 'Ólta'í naanish yídahoot'aahii t'áá 'áájí ndahazt'í'ii bída'ínííshgóó naanish bá nishódahoot'eéh. 'Éí 'ákót'éego naanish há shóót'eéh dóó 'áadi nijilnishgo kodóó bá 'ólta'í daníílinii da t'áá haa náadanitaah t'eh. Ha'át'éegi da dó' tsíst't'a síníyáash t'í daaníigo ninádahóót'ki'go. Ha'át'éegi da tsíst't'a jigháahgo 'éí háká 'anídaalwo'go 'ákóq' há k'éédahoot'doq'.

'Índa 'ólta'í da níléí háájí da naanish yiniyé dah dahidiikáahgo ha'át'éegi da t'áá yá'áhoot'éehgi dabighan dooleet' ha'niigo t'áá bee bik'í da'déest'jį'. 'Índa yá'áhoot'éehgo da'adq'góó bá nabik'í tsáhákees. Díí k'ad 'ákót'éego da'ólta'í naanish yiniyé dah dahidiikáahii baa 'aháyq'. Doo t'áá 'íiyisíí t'óó bí'iilníhí t'éiyá da. Jó yá'át'éehgo 'ajiyáqago t'éiyá t'áá 'altsojį' t'áadoo le'é bóhoneedlį. Naanish ndi doonit'dzil da.

'Áádóó t'áadoo le'égóó da há hada'asiidga yiniyé 'ajółta' yéedéé' haa nídaakah t'eh. 'Índa jidilnishgo t'áá 'ahq'ah nahalingo haa náadanitaah t'eh. T'áadoo le'égóó yee 'áká 'anídaalwo'. 'Índa na'nitinígíí da t'áá yee 'ach'į' yádaatti' díí níléí 'ajółta' yéedéé' nídaakahii. Díí díígíí beego 'ólta'í ts'ídá yá'át'éehgo ch'ída-halníísh.

10. 'Altso Da'íiłta'ii Ła' Hooghangóó Bée'íilníh.

Łah da 'ashiiké, 'índa 'at'éééké da 'ólta' yííghah nda'jiiííehii t'óó hooghangóó nikideesháát daaníigo 'éí t'áá 'ákódaane'. 'Ashiiké da Ła' naazį níléí dabighandi bizhé'é binaalyéhé bá hooghan dahólq'. 'Áko 'éí naalyéhé baa 'aháyqagi yiniyé 'ídahoot'aah. 'Áko níłahdi shizhé'é bíká 'anáshwo' dooleet daaníigo 'éí t'óó 'ákóq' 'anáhákááh. Kéyah bikáá' k'éé'dílyééh yídahoot'aahii dó' Ła' 'ákót'éego yiniyé dabighangóó 'anídahakááh. 'At'ééékéjį dó' t'áá 'ákónáánát'é. Ch'íiyáán 'ál'jįjį yídahoot'aahii t'áá níłááh kéyahdi da'ólta'góó naanish shá hólq' daaníigo yiniyé 'ánáhakááh. Jó 'akon, 'éí 'ákót'éego yiniyé dabikéyahgóó 'anídahakááh.

'Áádóó nááná Ła' 'éí t'áá níłááh hooghan-déé' bizhé'é, 'índa bimá da nídaabókeedgo

'ákóq' bée'da'íilníh. She'awée' doo háájí da nízaadgóó sits'q'q' doogaał da, 'áádéé' t'áá kwii shaa nídoodaát daaní. 'Áko 'éí 'ákót'éego hooghangóó 'anídahakááh Ła'. 'Áko ndi 'éí 'ákódaanínígíí doo lq'í da. Lq'í 'éí bini' she'awée' naanish yíhoot'q'q'ii yee 'ák'í ndidá daaní. Háálá 'éí bini' t'áá níłááh t'á'óó'jį naanishígíí yee náás doogaał daaní. 'Áadi 'éiyá naanish da'ílinii dahólq'. Kodi kéyah bikáa'di 'éí naanish da'ílinii ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá bídin hóyéé' daaní. Jó Ła' 'ákót'éego nayik'í tsídaat'kees lá, 'akon.

11. 'Áłchíní Da'ólta'ágíí Ła' High Schooljį Bídahoo'aahii Bich'į' Sinil.

'Áłchíní díí 'ashdla' nááhaijį' 'íhoo'aahígíí yiniyé neheeskaii Ła' t'ahaa'go 'ídahoot'aah. 'Áko 'éí 'ákódaat'éhígíí high school wolyéego bidziilgo da'ólta'jį bídahoo'aahii Ła' dayółta'. Naaltsoos wólta'gi 'ákót'é. 'Índa naanish bídahoo'aahjį ha'át'éegi da t'áadoo le'é bídazh'neet'qahgo jółta' t'eh. 'Éí 'ákódaat'éhígíí high schooljį bídahoo'aahgo naat'į'. 'Áko ndi díí niha'átchíní Ła' 'ákót'éego yídahoot'aah. 'Índa taxes dóó insurance da daolyéii béeso bik'é ndanideehgóó da bídahoo'aah. 'Éí high school bił ndaat'į' ní't'éé'. 'Aadóó t'áadoo le'é 'ádá nahaniih baa 'aháyqagi bídahoo'aah.

'Aadóó naanish bídahoo'aahgi ndi t'áá 'ákónáánát'é. Tsin neheeshjį' naach'iish high schooljį bídahoo'aahii díí 'ashiiké 'ashdla' nááhaijį' 'íhoo'aahii yiniyé neheeskaii yídahoot'aah. Kin bee yidleeshí bee nda'anishjį t'áá 'ákónáánát'é. Bááh 'ál'jįgi, dóó 'éé' 'ánii-dí 'ánídaalne'gi da, kéyah bikáá' k'éé'dílyééh bídahoo'aahgi da t'áá 'altso 'ákót'é. 'Áko díí t'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá kóníghání nahalingo bee bíká 'anídaalwo' yídahoot'aah.

'Índa 'at'éééké jį dó' t'áá 'ákót'éego high schooljį bídahoo'aahii Ła' bee ndabidi'nitingo 'át'é 'éí t'áá hooghan haz'qagi biniiyé 'ídahoot'aahii.

Níléí daada nízah nináhálzhishgo dó' 'átchíní da'ólta'ígíí t'áadoo le'é bídahoo'aahii bína'ídikidgo naaltsoos bee bich'į' nináháníł. Díí naaltsoos bee na'ídikidii, bee na'íhonitaah nilílinii Bilagáanaajį da'ólta'ii t'áá 'éí chodayoof'jį. 'Áko díí Naabeehó ba'áłchíní Ła' 'azhą díí 'ashdla' nááhaijį' 'íhoo'aah ha'nínígíí dayółta' ndi 'ákót'éego bee na'íhonitaah nilílinii bich'į' ninát'áahgo high school dajółta'ii bííghahdi bił 'éédahózingo yaa halne'. Díí díígíí bee nabik'í tsáhákeesgo t'áága' 'aheet'éego 'ólta' naat'į' lá 'íłj. Bídahoo'aahii t'áá 'aheeniłtso lá, 'akon.

(Continued on page 19)

(Continued from page 18)

'Áko ndi kojí 'ashdla' nááhají' 'ihoo'aah ha'níní' 'éí 'á'chíní da'ó'la'ta'ii t'áá bí danízingo náás dei'kááh. Doo 'la' t'á'q' kól'í' da. 'Áko 'h'léí 'ashdla' nináháhahají' ts'ídá t'áá yída-neel'ánígíí bíighahdi 'ání'tsogo 'idahoo'aah.

THE SPECIAL NAVAJO PROGRAM

NOTE: This is the fourth of a series of five articles which will describe the special Navajo Program.

PART IV.

9. The school helps pupils get jobs when they graduate.

All schools help the pupils get jobs when they graduate. The schools try to get pupils good jobs in the kind of work they have learned to do at the school. Employees visit the pupils often. They help the pupils if they need help.

The school helps the pupils find good places to live. They want the pupils to have good places to live. They want them to have good food to eat, too. It is very important for every boy and every girl to have a good place to live and good food to eat. They need good food and a good place to live so they can do good work.

People from the school visit the places where these pupils live. They visit them often during the first year. The pupils are glad to see them. Many times the pupils need help or good, friendly advice, which the school employees can give them.

10. A few pupils are sent back home after they graduate.

Sometimes boys and girls go to school to learn things that will help them at home. One boy may want to learn some things so he can help his father run a trading post. Another boy may want to learn about farming so he can help his father farm. A girl may want to learn to be a cook at the school near her home. These boys and girls will go home when they graduate.

A few parents do not want their boys or girls to work away from the reservation. They ask the school to send them home when they finish the Special Program. These pupils go home when they graduate. Only a few parents ask the boys and girls to come back when they graduate. Most parents want their boys and girls to get jobs away from the reservation in the kind of work they have learned to do. They want them to make a good life for themselves away from the reservation where there are many jobs. The parents know there are not enough jobs on the reservation for all the boys and girls.

11. Some pupils in the Special Program do high school work.

Many pupils in the Special Program learn some of the same things that high school pupils learn. They learn to read some of the same things. In their vocations, they sometimes use the same arithmetic that high school pupils use. They learn how to pay taxes and insurance, just as high school pupils learn these things. They learn to buy wisely, just as high school pupils learn these things. Many other things they learn are the same things that high school pupils are learning.

Some boys in the Five-Year Program learn how to do the same kind of carpentry work that high school boys learn. Some boys study painting, or baking, or dry cleaning, or farming in the same classes with high school boys. Their teachers give them special help when it is needed.

Girls in the Special Program learn many things in their home economics work that high school girls learn.

Boys and girls in the Special Five-Year Program take the same tests each year that boys and girls in some of the public schools take. Sometimes pupils in the Special Program make as high grades on these tests as high school pupils make. This shows us that the Special Five-Year Program teaches high school work to the pupils who can do it.

No pupil in this program is held back in any of the work he can learn to do. Every pupil goes as high in his work as he can in the five years he is in school.

T'óó Ch'idaast'ánigo Naabeehó Baa Hane

NOTE: 1938 yéedáq' Bilagáana Richard Van Valkenburgh wolyéego díí Naabeehó Dine'é Baa Hane'ígíí naaltsoos yee niiní'q. T'áá 'a'lkéé' níjaa'go naaltsoos bee hahinidéehgo níl'éijí' 'a'tso bitah hahodidoolzhish. 'Éidígíí k'ad díí 'ashdla' góné' dah shijaa'ii 'át'é.

Náhást'éidiin dóó bi'q q hastáq náahai yéedáq' (1857), t'áá bíyó 'aak'eej' hodideesh-zhiizhgo t'ah nt'ée' gháq'ask'idii 'la' bee 'aniná jini Tsehootsooigi.

Bilagáana Lieut. Edwin Beale wolyéé nt'ée' gháq'ask'idii yee 'an'eezh. 'Áko 'í'ídáq' díí Naabeehó bikéyah bikáá' 'adahoot'éhéé kwii yaa halne'go bikáá'. Díí Lieut. Beale wolyéé nt'ée' ha'nínígíí 'éí 'h'léí Wáashindoon hoolyéedéé' bich'í' bi'dool'aadgo naghái Texas hoolyéego hahoo'dzoo'idóó 'h'léí California góyaa honít'i' dooleetii nabik'í díí'taat bi'doo'niidgo bich'í' bi'dool'aad lá. 'Áko 1857 yéedáq' shí'igo Ya'iishjáashchilí wolyéhígíí bini naadiin 'ashdla'góó yootkáatgo San Antonio, Texas hoolyéedóó gháq'ask'idii héét yit dah yidini-yood bich'ooní daniliinii yit. 'Áko díí hastiin 'áádéé' dah 'adii'eezhgo biyootkáatgóó t'áá 'ákwí'í' 'adahooníitii, 'inda t'áadoo le'é dayiit-tse'ii da kódaat'é níigo naaltsoos yikáá' náayíizohgo biinítká. 'Áko 'éí k'ad binaaltsoos yéé dajó'ta'go ts'ídá 'la' kodéé' nínáá lá hwii-nidzin. Háálá kéyah bikáá' 'adahoot'éhígíí ts'ídá nizhónigo yaa halne'go naaltsoos yikáá' náayíizo lá.

'Áko díí 'h'léí kéyah bikáá' 'adahoot'éhígíí yaa halne'go naaltsoos yikáá' yoozohgo t'áá kóníghání nahalingo díí gháq'ask'idii kót'éegi choo'í'igo yá'át'ééh lá níigo yaa haniihgo yikáá' náayíizoh lá jini. 'Áko ndi 'ahj'í' bi' yá'adaat'éehii shí' 'éí díí gháq'ask'idii yéé t'óó dei'jootáa ndi héét bíniná dayit'í'ihgo 'atah jininá.

Ya'iishjááshtsoh wolyéhígíí bini Be'eldíla Sinil hoolyéegi 'íldee' jini gháq'ask'idii bee. Bini 'Ant'áqts'ózi wolyéhígíí bini naakits'áadahgóó yookkáatgo t'ée'go dah náá'diildee' jini Tséhootsooí hoolyéegi' nináadii'néet ha' níigo. T'áa 'éi tseebíits'áadahági yookkáatgo Soodził biyaagi dahwiiská jini Natooch Sik'ai'i hoolyéhígíí bííghahgi haa'í shíí. 'Ákwii kóníigo yaa halne' "...kwii díí tééh góyaa hádą́ą' shíí tsézhin nda'neesh haazh lá, 'áko k'asdą́ą' t'áa 'éi t'éiyá hadadeezbin. 'Áko ndi íléi daa dahoot'éégóó shíí bita' ndadzisgai 'ákóq da-hootso, dóó t'oh ts'ídá hanii shíí diné bigodita' bííghahgo deiíl'á. 'Ádahoots'óóziigo tsézhin tahdę́ę' tó danítóligo daníł dóó tóó' bii' deiíl'á." níigo naaltsoos yikáá' áyiilaa lá.

'Áádóó naaltsoos łahgo Bini 'Ant'áqts'ózi naadiin naakiigi yookkáat níigo náábikáá'. 'Éi t'éiyá Shash Bitoo hoolyéhígíí bííghahgi kéyah 'adahoot'éhígíí yaa halne' ('íidą́ą' shíí Shash Bitooigi doo siláhí da.) "Náás yikahígíí nihi nish'náájigo háahdi shíí tsé deiíchxii"—'índa t'áa dzígai nt'ée' t'oh nástasi deiíl'á." níigo yee naaltsoos 'áyiilaa lá.

Naadiin hastánigi yookkáatgo Tséhootsooigi 'íldee' lá. Tsékoohdę́ę' tó ch'íníł níigo yaa halne' lá 'ákwii. Kwe'é shíí díkwii náada-biiská. 'Áádóó Naasht'ézhígóó nát'ą́ą' doo-leeł hodoo'niid lá. Naasht'ézhí hoolyéegi dó' diikah dadii'nii ni' daaníí lá. 'Ákódzaago shíí Naasht'ézhígóó dah náá'diildee'. Díí nát'ą́ą' náákahgo kéyah bikáá' 'adahoot'éii yaa hal-ne'go naaltsoos yikáá' 'ánáayiildlaa lá. Ch'íl dóó tó doo bídin dahóyee' da nt'ée' lá 'íidą́ą'.

1851 yę́ędą́ą' 'éi Bilagáana ła' Lieut. Sitgreaves wolyée nt'ée' Naasht'ézhí góyaa ch'i'-ní'eezh lá. 'Áko Lieut. Beale wolyéhígíí Naash-t'ézhí hoolyée'di 'aní'eezhgo díí Sitgreaves wolyéii nínánęę t'áa yikék'eh góyaa dah náá-diikai lá. 'Éi íléi 'Aq Hoyoolts'it hoolyéhé góyaa ch'ékai, 'aadóó íléi T'iis Yaa Kin góyaa. T'iis Yaa Kin hoolyéegi ha'át'eeegi shíí dah yisk'id léi' bikáa'jii' haséyá ní jini. Kodóó t'áa níktéel nt'ée' hoot'jii' lá ní jini. "Díí dzígai góyaa t'iis t'óó 'ahayóí yíl'á. 'Índa t'oh dó' t'áa 'ákót'éeego yíl'á lá. 'Áko íléi bíláahdę́ę' 'éi Dook'o'ostíid wolyé ha'nínígíí háá'á." níigo naaltsoos yikáá' 'ánáayiildlaa lá kwii.

Bini 'Ant'áqts'oh wolyéhígíí tsosts'id ts'áadahgóó yookkáatgo naaltsoos ła' yik'i náá'ash-chíí lá. 'Éi díí T'iis Yaa Kin góyaa tát'áa góyaa honít'i'ígíí t'ahdii' yaa halne'go. "Dini' hólóq léi' bitah yikahgo tágił nihee 'ada'az'ą. Dzéeł, jádí, 'índa bijh da dahólóq lá, chaa' wolyéhígíí dó' t'áa hólóq lá, háálá tsin, tó,

'índa t'oh doo bídin hóyee' da lá." níigo naaltsoos bikáá'.

Íléi tsézhin yaa ndinítqđí bííghah dóó 'índa Dook'o'ostíid bich'jii'go dah 'adiináa lá. Kodóó hane'ígíí łahgo 'ánídooníł. Ts'ídá t'áa 'altsoni bee 'áda'aziin lá níigo Lieut. Beale yaa halne'ęę bini' 'áltse' 'ákót'é. Kojí Naabeehó bitahjii' 'adahoot'éii bee 'ahit náadahodiil-nih.

1858 yę́ędą́ą' Naabeehó Bilagáana bisiláoo yit 'atnada'ahil'jii'go baa nínáa'diildee'. Siláoo Binant'a'í W. T. H. Brook wolyéego Tséhootsooigi 'ash'eezh nt'ée', naakaii łizhinii ła' binaalte' niljii'go t'áadoo le'égóó bá naal'a' nt'ée' seesyjii' lá hodoo'niid. K'aa' Naabeehó 'adeit'ínígíí baqah haalyá hodoo'niid. Naabeehó 'át'jii' lá ha'njii'go bik'éhást'ah. 'Éi biniinaa hastóí naat'ánii dajíłiinii díkwii shíí 'átah 'áho'diilyaa. Nihidine'é ha'át'éeego doo yá'á-daashęę da ho'doo'niid hastóí yęę. Naakaii łizhinii dasoothjii' lá. Nihit baa ndaht'jii'go 'iisxíinii t'áa béehodoozjii' ho'doo'niid jini.

Hastiin Naat'áaleet wolyée nt'ée'ęę shíí 'ákwe'é bit hóóne'. 'Áádóó 'atah yaa yiníst'jii' dóó 'ajisxíinii t'áa hó kwii hatsiits'iin nínázhdoo'áat hwéehoozingo díniid. Naabeehóji shíí t'áa 'ákódeił'jii' nt'ée' 'ákódahooníłgi. 'Iiyisíi 'át'íinii yęę 'ádin, háájii shíí yóó 'aníchą́ą' lá ha'njii'go Siláoo Binant'a'í hane' baa nát'ą.

'Áko lá k'ad naadiin jii' níhá ninish'aah ní Siláoo Binant'a'í. 'Iisxíinii t'áadoo ndanoh-łósi naadiin yiskąqgo t'áa 'iiyisíi t'áa bidziilgo nihaa nídeesht'jii' hałni jini. 'Éi shíí siláoo Tséhootsooigi shijée'ii hach'jii' yidoot'aałgo 'aní. Ch'éeł 'adajíit'jii'go t'áa 'ákóhodesht'jii' nízingo. Díí shíí shiidą́ą'dii ch'éeł laanaa nízin nt'ée'. 'Áádóó shíí Naabeehó ła' 'ei Naakaii naa'nil daníłínígíí ła' dayiisxíi' lá jini Tségháhoodzání bííghahgi łeejin haagédígíí haa'í shíí. 'Éi łjii' yee tádeididzísigo t'áa 'át'é doo bééhózingóó 'adayiilaa lá. 'Áádóó t'áa 'ákót'éeego íléi Tséhootsooí bich'jii' k'ad 'ée' neishoodii bikin siníłigi łjii' yee nínáadeishóóđ. 'Áko shíí 'índa Siláoo Binant'a'í yęę yit dahoolne', kóq 'iisxíinii yęę naqah ndasiigi' daaníigo. 'Éi shíí Siláoo Binant'a'í nilíinii yee 'iidoodłqat biniiyé 'ákwii Naakaii niidzjii'. Nt'ée'go Naakaii seesyínígíí bóhoohya'go Tséhootsooídi hane' bee kjiłh yit'ą́ą' lá jini. 'Áko shíí hazhó'ó deinéet'jii' nt'ée' Naakaii bóhoohya' yęę 'adeit'jii' lá jini.

'Áádóó shíí íléi Shash Bitoo hoolyéégóó hane' 'ályaa. 'Áadi siláoo ła' náánashjee'go 'éi bich'jii'. 'Áko 'éi 1858 yę́ędą́ą' Bini 'Ant'áqts'ózi naadiin náhást'éigóó yookkáatgo Naabeehó 'ájii kéedahat'ínęę yaa tiih yikai lá

jiní. 'Éí shíí George McLane wolyéii 'áájí dah 'oo'ishgo. Nídeezid dóo Bini 'Ant'áqtsoh wolyéhígíí náhást'éígóo yootkáatgo Tséhootsooí-dóo Colonel D. S. Miles wolyéii siláoo táadi neeznádiin dóo bi'qq neeznáa yilt'éego dah nááyidii'eezh, t'áa ni' dóo 'ta' 'ííí' bee. Captain Blas Lucero wolyéé nt'ée' 'éí dó' bisiláoo 'ta' yini'eezh lá. Naasht'ézhí dó 'ta' siláoo yitah níjéé' lá jiní. 'Ákót'éego shíí 'atah Naabeehó yich'í' dah dadiibaa'.

T'áa Naabeehó danilíinii dó' 'ta' díí Captain Blas Lucero wolyéé nt'ée' ha'nínígíí yit' yíkai lá. 'Éí shíí 'atdó' 'atah Naabeehó yich'í' ndadiibaa' biniiyé. T'áa Naabeehó niljigo Sandoval wolyéé' nt'ée' 'éí diné 'atah yini'eezh. 'Áko díí 'áádóo Diné Naabeehó 'atah bich'í' ndadzizbaa'ii Diné 'Ana'í dadzoosye' jiní. 'Éí níléí Soodził yine'j'í kéedahat'íigo 1863 j'í' nihoolzhiizh. K'ad 'éí níléí Tó'Hajiileehé hooleyéedi 'ta' t'ah kéedahat'í, Be'eldíil Sinildóo 'e'e'aah-jigo naadiindi tsin sitqagi.

Díí Colonel Miles wolyéé nt'ée' ha'nínígíí shíí háágóo ch'ééh tá'díí'eezh. Tséhootsooígíí náakai dóo Tó Haach'í' jigo dah náá'dii'eezh jiní. 'Aadóo dzit'niit'aagóo níléí Tsé 'Ałnaoz-t'í'í hooleyéejí'. 'Aadóo nát'áq' t'áa dzit' binii-t'aadéé' náána. Béesh Łichí'ii Bigiizh hooleyé 'áádéé' dzittis náá'ná jiní. 'Áádóo shíí Be'e-k'id Halchí'í'déé' dóo Tséhootsooíj'í'.

'Ákót'éego díkwíígóo shíí siláoo ch'ééh tá-dííiná. Naabeehó 'altso nídnéest'íí lá jiní. 'Aadóo shíí 1858 yééđáq' 'aak'eego Siláoo Binant'a'í Major Backus wolyéé nt'ée' ha'nínéé dah náá'dii'eezh. Backus wolyéé nt'ée' ha'nínígíí 'éí ts'ídá 'áłtsé Tséhootsooígíí 'an'í'eezh ha'nii ni'. Nóoda'a 'ta' 'ádinéidii'nilgo Naabeehó yich'í' dah náá'dii'eezh. Nóoda'a binant'a'í White Horse wolyéé nt'ée' 'éí 'atah yit' hach'í' dah 'adii'eezh jiní. 'Éí shíí Tséyi' hooleyéé góyaa tádiínáa dóo Ch'íníłj'í góyaa. Dóo halgai góyaa níléí Naakaii Tó hooleyéé binii't'aají'.

Łahjí Bilagáana doo siláoo 'atah danilíinii Naabeehó yinant'a'í daniljigo níléí ha'a'aah-déé' biniiyé ndabi'diis'nil yéé doo yídahótnííh-góo siláoo binant'a'í danilíinii t'éiyá 'ádidahoosní'. 'Áko 1858 yééđáq' 'índa doo 'áko-t'éégóo baa ndoohkai daaníigo 'ta' yaa hahodííłdláád, nihí doo Diné binant'a'í danohłj'í da daaníigo. 'Áko 'éí 'ákwe'é hazhó'ó bee 'ahit dahodoonih biniiyé Késhnish da'aleeh bijj'í góne' nihoot'á. 'Áko 'éí Naabeehó déé'go hastóí naat'áanii danilíinii lq'í niheeskai. 'Ákwii Colonel B. L. E. Bonneville, dóo James Collins wolyéé nt'ée' Indians binant'a'í niljigo 'éí 'álah dajizłj'í. 'Ákwii 'ádee hada'iisdzíí' dóo 'aha'-

deet'á niljigo 'atłh'í' hada'iisdzíí'. Diné 'ta' 'Atsidii Sání joolyéé nt'ée', 'éí Naabeehó bá sínizłj'í dooleet' ha'níigo hak'í hodiinii'.

Bee 'atłh'í' hada'iisdzíí' danilíinii 'éí kót'é: 'Inchxó'í danilíinii 'aak'eedáq' Naabeehó yóo 'adayiizhja' yéé, 'índa' ndayiishchxó' yéé da t'áa 'atłsogo yá k'éedahodoołdgoł, bik'é niná-dazh'doodléet' hodoo'niid. K'ad kodóo diné t'áatá'í sizínígíí baqhági 'ánáánádzaa ndi Diné nohtíinii t'áa noł'áa nt'ée' bá nanohdee' dooleet' hodoo'niid. Inda Kiis'áanii da, Naakaii da dasootnánéé 'ta' t'ahdii ndaah'eesh, 'éí dó' nihich'í' béeda'dootnih hodoo'niid. 'Atsidii Sání wolyéii 'éí Diné yá sizłj'í dooleet', 'áko t'áa-doo le'é Diné bich'í' hadahat'éehii díí hastiin 'áłtsé baa hat'éeh dooleet' hodoo'niid lá.

'Áko díí hastóí 'álah 'ábi'diilyaago kéyah ha'a'aah bich'í'í hoodzo dooleekígíí dó' bee lq' 'azłj'í' lá. Doo shíí ts'ídá 'íłj'í niljigo 'álah 'azłj'í' ndi 'ákót'éego ha'a'aahjí hoodzoogíí há niil-déel lá. Naasht'ézhí kéedahat'ínidóo ha'a'aah bich'í'ígo Táala Hoots'aa' hooleyé, 'áádóo ha-hoodzo dooleet' náhookqsigo. Shash Bitoo gónaa dóo níléí Tsé Bíyah 'Anii'áhi hooleyéhégóo dóo 'áádóo tó ch'ídaazlínígíí níléí tooh biih yí-línij'í' taah hoodzo dooleet' hodoo'niid lá. 'Áko díí Naabeehó 'ta' kéyah yee 'ákidaadłáhq' 'ta' bich'áq' dahodeesdzo silj'í'. 'Éí 'áádóo baa saad hólqogo ch'ínááhoolzhiizh.

Díí Tséhootsooígíí 'aha'deet'á niljigo bee hada'iisdzíí' dóo naaltsoos da bikáá' ndaháas-dzo'ndi t'áado ts'ídá bik'ehgo ch'í'íłdee' da. Da'ahijóbáhgo t'áatáhági 'át'éego baa ch'í-náá'íłdee'. Tsíhootso hooleyéegi yisnááh 'at-gháá' da'a'nil bee nihoot'á jiní. Da'níłch'ishí-déé' shíí baa 'álah da'dooleetgo. 'Áko 'ákwii Naakaii dóo t'áa Naabeehó danilíinii Diné 'Ana'í wolyé ha'nínígíí ndahodootłsiłgo hadááh niheekai lá jiní. T'áa Naabeehó 'ta' Chách'osh Nééz wolyéego Diné 'Ana'íj'í 'atah nt'ée'go ha'át'éego shíí yaa ntsínáánázkéezgo hoł hoolne' jiní níłahdi nihidááh ni'ieeldee' níigo. 'Áko shíí hadááh ni'ieeldee' yéé t'óo bik'ee'qq ha'íínáago t'áadoo 'áda'ahijiilyaai. da. Kodóo 'éí hastiin Chách'osh Nééz wolyé-héé Naabeehó yich'onás'ni jiní. Wónáás dóo shíí Diné yinant'a'í silj'í'. 'Áko 'éí níléí Hwéeldi hooyéedi 1868 yééđáq' naaltsoos bee 'aha'-deet'áanii hadilyaago 'áadi 'atah naaltsoos yikáá' 'ałná 'azoh. 'Éí k'ad danil'íigo Delgarito wolyéego Naakaii k'ehjí bízhigo bikáá' yisdzoh łeh.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE NAVAJO PEOPLE

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fifth of a series on "Short History Of The Navajo People" by John C. McPhee and

Richard Van Valkenburgh. This was originally written in 1938.

One of the most fascinating events that occurred during this decade was the arrival of Uncle Sam's camels at Fort Defiance in the fall of 1857.

Through the eyes of Lieut. Edwin Beale who has been sent out by the War Department to blaze the trail from Texas to California, we get a glimpse of the Navajo country 81 years ago. Beale left San Antonio on June 25th, 1857, and kept a day-by-day journal of his experiences. Each day he described things as he found them. So accurate and vivid are these descriptions that today one can retrace his route and photograph the identical places he recorded.

Here and there in the journal appear laudatory statements about the value of the camel. However, the horse wranglers forced to pack these ill-tempered beasts, may not have shared Beale's enthusiasm.

Beale arrived in Albuquerque in July and for Fort Defiance on August 12th. On the night of August 18th he camped on "The Gallo" now the arroyo which cuts through the Mt. Taylor lava flow just east of present Grants, New Mexico. Of this camp he says: "...while the valley is almost completely filled with lava, here and there are narrow meadows, knee-deep with the finest and greenest grass I ever saw. The stream is narrow, nowhere over six feet in width. The water is crystal clear and cool and literally filled with fish."

On August 22nd, in describing the valley east of Gallup, New Mexico near Fort Wingate (which had not been built at that time) Beale noted: "On our right bounding the valley is a curious range of red sandstone bluffs—the plains are filled with rich gramma grass."

Beale arrived at Fort Defiance on August 26th. He tells of Bonito Creek trickling through Bonito Canyon. His next objective was Zuni. He realized that Zuni was off the direct route he was trying to survey to California, but since he was ordered to include Zuni in the route he was marking for immigrants, he doubled back from Fort Defiance, describing the country as being abundant in grass and water.

From Zuni, Beale followed the old trail blazed by Lieut. Sitgreaves in 1851, passing Jacobs Well, Navajo Springs, Lithodendron Wash, and thence to the vicinity of present Holbrook. Near there Beale climbed a slight hill. He gives a replete description of the valley of the Little Colorado River: "The whole river for miles was spread out before us, and far in the distance, over the green tops of the cottonwood trees, the San Francisco Peaks, rising out of a vast grass-covered plain."

On September 17th, again speaking of the valley of the Little Colorado, he wrote: "For the past three days we have seen indications of the greatest abundance of game—elk, antelope, and deer, besides beaver in large numbers—wood, water and grass are good."

At this point—near the Moqui Buttes—Beale left the Little Colorado and swung southwest toward Flagstaff, Arizona. Here, let us leave Lieut. Beale, his camels and his pleasant plains of lush grass-trout-laden streams—forests of cottonwood—deer and antelope—and return to the Navajos whose condition was not so happy as that of their country.

In July 1858 war broke out in the Navajo country. A negro slave of the post commandant, Major W. T. H. Brooks, was shot in the back with a steel-pointed Navajo arrow. Major Brooks demanded an explanation from the

Navajo chiefs and he stated further that the murderer must be turned over to the military for punishment.

Zarcilla Largo was called to account. The chief viewed the murder from the standpoint of Navajo common law and suggested that the murderer pay blood money as was the usual Navajo atonement in murder cases. He further stated that the murderer had fled to parts unknown.

Major Brooks gave the Navajos 20 days in which to deliver the murderer. He hoped that they would fail, for the situation forecast a series of long-planned forays against the Navajo. To satisfy Major Brooks, the Navajos dragged a Mexican slave to death in Coal Mine Canyon a few miles west of Tsegoohotzaan (English: Hole in the Rock and present Window Rock, Arizona, the Navajo Central Agency). The almost unrecognizable remains of the Mexican victim were dragged by horses near the site of the present Good Shepherd Mission one mile southeast of Fort Defiance. The Navajo claimed that the battered body was that of the murderer, but the dead Mexican was known at the fort and recognized.

Action started on August 29th, 1858 when reinforcements under Captain George McLane attacked a party of peaceful Navajos near present Fort Wingate. On September 9th, Colonel D. S. Miles left Fort Defiance with 310 men composed of two companies of Infantry, three companies of mounted rifles and Captain Blas Lucero's New Mexican and Zuni scouts.

Included in Blas Lucero's company were Tine Anaa under Sandoval. For many years, these enemy Navajos had consorted with the New Mexicans and acted as scouts against the main body of the Navajos. These people who until 1863, lived in the vicinity of Cubero, Encinel, and Cebolleta, New Mexico, are the ancestors of the present Canoncito Navajo, that isolated band who live on allotments some 20 miles west of Albuquerque.

After returning from a fruitless march, Colonel Miles made another sortie eastward to pass over the Chuska Mountains in the vicinity of Tohatchi. After marching northward to near Sanastee, he doubled back and crossed the mountains through Washington Pass to return to Fort Defiance by Red Lake and Black Creek.

March after march was made. All were ineffective. The wily Navajo knew where to hide. In October, 1858, Major Backus, who founded Fort Defiance in 1851, led his command and a party of Ute scouts under White Horse, the Ute Chief into Navajo Country. The command marched past Canyon de Chelly down the Chinlee Valley to Near Mexican Water.

Up to this time the authority of the civil agents under the Indian Department was negligible. The military controlled all Indian policies. The campaigns of 1858 started the civil agents wailing and tirading against the military. To soothe them, a treaty was drawn up on Christmas Day of 1858 between the Navajo Chiefs headed by Herrero and Colonel B. L. E. Bonneville, supported by James Collins, Indian Superintendent for the territory of New Mexico.

The following terms of peace were concluded: The Navajos were to restore or pay for any property taken in the fall of 1858. The entire tribe would in the future be responsible for depredations committed by any of its members. Puebloan and New Mexican captives were to be surrendered. Herrero was appointed head chief and would be dealt with by the Americans as the leader of the Navajos.

The important part of this unratified treaty of 1858

was in that it was the first agreement that outlined the eastern boundary of the Navajo tribe. The line would run north from present Pescado, the Zuni farming village 14 miles east of Zuni pueblo. It would pass through Bear Springs and continue northward to the juncture of the Chaco and San Jaun Rivers. Unfortunately, many of their fine lands were excluded and the Navajos protested.

The treaty did little or nothing. The guerilla warfare continued. Near present Saint Michaels, a band of Mexicans and Tine Anaa attempted to ambush the Navajos in a slave exchange. Upon the warning of Tina Anaa, Chaatcooz Neez (English: Tall Syphllis) the ambush was evaded. Chaatcooz Neez stayed with the Navajo, became a chief and was the signer of the Treaty of 1868 under the Spanish name of Delgarito.

British Prime Minister President Eisenhower Yaa Hootah Niyá

Winston Churchill wolyé n'léi tónteel tsé'naadéé', t'áa ha'át'éegi da bízhi' t'áa dadooh-ts'a' t'éh 'éi t'áa 'ániidígo díí Eisenhower wolyéego 'ániid Wáashindondi dah nááneesdáhígíí yaa niyáa lá.

N'léi shikéyahdi ts'ídá t'áa 'íiyisíí t'áagóo nihich'í' 'anáahóot'í'go kéehwiit'í', 'éi bee 'ahí' hodiilnih biniiyé naaniyá ha'ní jini díí Churchill wolyé ha'nínigíí. T'áatáhago haz'á 'íiyisíí shi'diit'á nahalingo biniiyé nihaaniyá ha'ní lá. 'Éi 'éiyá n'léi t'áadoo le'é British bikéyah dah naaznilj' 'ádaal'íinii 'áadéé' kojí' United States biyi' ndahaniihgo kwe'é bikáa'gi bik'é náá'ashdláhígíí doo hózhó böhonee'áagóo nihá 'adeiinóhsin. 'Áko t'áadoo le'é kojí' nihi-ch'í' nináahániih dooleetígíí t'áa bíyó doo böhoneedl'í da sil'í' nahalingo 'át'é níí lá. "'Áká 'e'elyeed ha'nínigíí t'áadoo nihita' naalts'idígo, hazhó'ó 'ahaa nda'ayiilnihgo 'éi nihí da-niidzin.'" níigo yee haadzíí' lá.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER VISITS PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of England, visited President Eisenhower.

Mr. Churchill was concerned with many important problems facing his country. However, he stated that one very important problem was the high tariff rates charged by the United States. He said this was discouraging trade with Britain. He said Britain wanted "trade, not aid."

Łeeyi'di Dahólóonii Naalkaah

Naabeehó bináhasdzo biyi' t'áadoo le'é t'eyi'di dahólóonii hazhó'ó ndoolkah ha'níigo University of Arizona bee bá hool'a' lá. Díí na'alkaahígíí t'áa baa na'aldeehgo n'léi 1954 biyi'góo 'anáahodoolzhish. Bee t'a' hodooniit biniiyé béeso tsosts'idiin dóo bi'qq t'áatáhadi miil dóo bi'qq 'ashdladi neeznádiin bíghahgo bá sinil lá.

T'áadoo le'é t'eyi'di dahólóonii dahólóogóo t'áa 'a'ltso naaltsoos bikáa' ndoo'niit biniiyé díí na'alkaah ha'nínigíí yíi'a'. Díí t'áa 'a'ltso béé-

dahoozin dóo, 'índa nihe'iina' nilíinii ts'ídá kohgo dah yiilyéet' bééhózin dooleet' biniiyé. 'Áádóo 'índa t'áa 'éi binahjí' naanish hada-doot'ihgóo da béedahodoozjíí. Jó díí 'ákódaa-t'éhígíí 'íiyisíí biniiyé 'adahat'í.

MINERAL RESOURCE SURVEY

The University of Arizona is making a mineral survey on the Navajo Reservation. This survey is to continue through 1954. The Regents of the University accepted a contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This contract allows \$71,500 for the survey.

The purpose of the survey is to locate mineral resources on the reservation. These resources should enable the Indians to improve their economic position. Special attention is being given to projects which Indians could operate themselves.

Chidí Naat'a'í Bidah Ch'éélwod

Chidí naat'a'í danitsaa yígíí Globemaster wolyéé nt'ée' December biyi'yéedáq' n'léi da'ahijigáqádéé' siláoo t'óo 'ahayóí náyoogéetgo yi' bidah ch'éélwod jini. Neeznádiin dóo bi'qq tádiin dóo bi'qq naaki jilt'éego bii' dah ndziiz-táq' nt'ée' lá. Tseebídiin dóo bi'qq hastáq' jilt'éego shíí 'éi 'áhásdjid. Łahjí' shíí 'éi t'áa hakáa'jí' dahazl'íí' ndi t'áa 'ájiltso 'atídazh-diilyaa.

Díí Chidí naat'a'í danitsaai, hotsaago nda'ayéi t'a' nt'ée' lá. Chidí diné bee ndaagéhígíí "Łééchqatgaii" dabidii'nígíí naaki biih doobas bíghahgo bii' nahaz'á jini 'ákódaat'éhígíí. Ts'ídá 'áníłtsogi bee bik'í tsíhodoosii 'át'é díí kwii baa ch'ínááhoot'ánigíí.

Chidí naat'a'í bidah ch'éélwod ha'nínigíí shíí t'áa 'íidáq' siláoojí dah yikahii nda'askáa'.

GLOBEMASTER CRASHES

A four engine Globemaster transport plane crashed in December. There were 132 people aboard. Eighty-six were killed and several others were injured. The passengers were servicemen coming home for vacation.

This was one of the largest transport planes in the world. Two Greyhound busses can be placed in the cargo compartment.

Army officials investigated the crash.

Date 19...

Editor,
ADAHOONILIGII
Window Rock Area Office
Window Rock, Arizona

Dear Editor:

Please enter my subscription to ADAHOONILIGII for:

1 year \$0.50 ()

New ()

2 years \$1.00 ()

Renewal ()

Name

Address

City State

Please make all checks & money orders payable to
The Treasurer of the U. S.

Indians Bá Yá'át'ééh Dooleefii

Béesh Sinil hooleyéedi Bilagáana kéédaha-t'iinii t'ádoo le'é Indians bá yá'át'ééh dooleefii yá yíká nda'at'kid. Ha'át'éego lá yá'át'éehgo ts'idá bíchónéedzággo da'níłts'áq'á'déé' díí Indians danilíinii nihaa 'átah náádleeł dooleef lá daaní. Jó kwii t'ádoo le'é yá'át'éehgo bá hólógo t'éiyá 'ákót'éé dooleef daaní. 'Éí díí Chambers of Commerce wolyéego yee 'átah nádleehígíí 'ákót'éego yaa ndaast'íid lá. Naanish dadooléefii díígo 'at'kéé' bił haz'áq' lá. 'Áko 'éí 'ákóq' committee wolyéego bik'eh ní-jaa'go 'adaalyaa. Kót'éego 'at'kéé' sinil: (1) t'áa 'at'sogo 'éedahodoosijł biniyé ł'a' nii'nil; (2) dahooltse' biniyé 'at'chíní da'ótta'í tádei-dí'éesh dooleefii dó' ł'a' nii'nil; (3) 'índa Indians danilíinii t'ádoo le'é kįh dayiijáahii da baa ndahaniłh dooleefgóo nayik'í dootkahii ł'a' nii'nil; (4) 'aadóo 'índa díí committee wolyéego da'níłts'áq'á'góo bee dah da'diildee' nahalin nilínígíí náł'áq' bee bił ch'ínídahat'a' dóo nayik'í yadaatti' dooleefii dó' ł'a' sinilgo 'ályaa. 'Áko díí committee wolyéego ndabi-diis'nilií naakidi 'átah nádleehgo nínádízi' dooleef naanish k'ihineestah sil'í'jł'.

Díí k'ad Béesh Sinil hooleyéego kin shijaa'ígíí ts'idá 'agháago bee 'ach'í' 'anáhót'í' nilíinii 'éí łahgo t'áa diné kéédahat'í, 'ákwii doo baa 'adahot'íyáq da lá hodoo'niid. Intertribal Council wolyéego Indians bidine'é yá 'aláqjł' naazíinii díkwíidi shíł 'ákót'éego yee hach'í' hadaasdžíí. Díí t'áa Diné kééhat'í ha'nínígíí doo baa 'aháyánígíí baqago t'ádoo le'é binii-naa doo 'atah yá'adahoot'éehii kohgo bił ya-náa'áa lá daaní. 'Áko 'éí 'ákwii hót'aago 'atah naanish dooleefgo haz'áq' lá.

WINSLOW STUDIES THE INDIAN PROBLEMS

The city of Winslow, Arizona is studying its Indian problems. To carry on this study the Chamber of Commerce has selected four committees as follows: (1) "get acquainted"; (2) sight-seeing for school children; (3) marketing place for tribal products, etc.; (4) reviewing and commenting. These committees will meet two times a month until satisfactory solutions to the problems are found.

One of the chief Indian problems facing Winslow is living conditions in "Indian Town". This area is near the Indian Hospital on the edge of town. The Intertribal Council has called attention to health and sanitation of this area several times.

Tónteel Tsé'naagóo 'íiná Mr. Gardner

Bilagáana ł'a' Mr. Harry L. Gardner wolyéego Tségháhoodzánígi Naat'áanii T'ááłá'í ha'nínígíí ył ndaalinish nt'éé' 'éí t'áa 'ániidígo nléí tónteel tsé'naadi Liberia hooleyéedi naa-

nish bá nááhásdl'í'go 'éí 'ákóq' yiniyé 'íiyá. Liberia 'éí kéyah Africa wolyéego dah si'ánígíí bikáá'jł 'áhoolyé. Director of Administration wolyéego t'áa hazhó'ó t'áa hót'aago bíchólníłh nt'éé' díí Bilagáana Gardner wolyé ha'nínígíí. Naabeehó bo'oonishjł Wááshindoon yá ndaalinishii 'ahi'níł dóo háhá'niłgi da bee bíchólníłh nt'éé'. 'Índa bee nda'anish danilíinii Wááshindoon yistáa shíł díí t'áa 'at'tso yaa 'ahál-yáqago binaanish nt'éé'. 'Índa béeso bee nda'anishii da yee naaltsoos yisnilgo binaanish nil'í'nt'éé'.

Dikwíí náahai yéedáq' shíł 'éí nléí tónteel tsé'naadi kéyah 'at'q' dah naaznilgóo t'ádoo le'é bee bich'í' ndahwii'ná danilíinii t'áa biká 'aná'álwo'go bi'oonish dooleef ha'níigo bee nihoot'áq ni nléí ha'a'ahdi. 'Éí 'áájł naanish ndaat'í'ígíí yiniyé kodóo bilagáana ł'a' 'ákóq' dah dahidiikai sil'í' t'áa nihitahdóo. Tsosts'id yilt'éego k'ad 'ákóq' 'abíhóóne'. Ł'a' Naat'áanii T'ááłá'í ha'nínígíí yikéé' góne' dah sidáa nt'éé', 'akon. 'Éí 'ákóq' 'adahaaskai.

Mr. Gardner k'adéé dah diigháháq'ad'áq' Na'nízhoozhídi hił niit'áqago 'áadi baa 'átah 'azl'í'. 'Áadi 'íł 'ílinígíí k'ehgo t'ádoo le'é bá baa na'asdee'. Dóo bee 'ééháníłh dooleef biniyé naaltsoos bee bik'í ndaha'níłgíí baa yit'á. Ył 'ahéé dahólzinígíí 'at'ch'ishd'éé' béeso yá 'ahida'diiniłgo díí bee 'ak'í nda'a'níł ha'nínígíí yá shódayoost'e'. 'Ákót'éego diné hoł nil'ígo bida'iilnłh lá, 'akon.

MR. GARDNER LEAVES FOR POINT 4

Mr. Harry L. Gardner, Director of Administration of the Window Rock Area, was transferred to the State Department. He was director of the Administration Division. He will be executive officer for the Technical Cooperation Administration in Liberia, Africa.

Mr. Gardner is the seventh executive to leave the Window Rock Area this past year for overseas.

Many friends were present at a party given the Gardners in Gallup. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner were presented with a camera and accessories as a going away gift.

Náánákwii dó' siláoo ł'a' baa nááháne'. 'Éí Pvt. Albert Walker joolyéé lá. 'Éí 'éiyá nléí da'ahijigáqdi hóhoohya' ha'níigo 'áádéé' haa hóóne' lá. 115th Airborne Infantry Regiment wolyéego chidí naat'a'í yikáá'déé' bidah dah ndadiilwo'ígíí ył tádinééh nt'éé' lá. 'Éí t'óo t'áa 'ákót'éhégo baa hane'. Ł'a' shíł t'áa bée-dahonohsin díí diné.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond A. Walker have been notified that their son Pvt. Albert E. Walker is missing in action. Pvt. Walker was a paratrooper with the 511th Airborne Infantry Regiment.